FBIS DAILY REPORT

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TIRANA COMMENTS ON SOVIET CONTROL OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA

LD1810382 Tirana ATA in English 0921 GMT 18 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Tirana, August 18, ATA--During the ten years under the heel of the Soviet social-imperialists, Czechoslovakia has been transformed into a military province of the Kremlin bosses and into an appendix of the Soviet capitalist economy. The shackles of the military rule of the socialimperialists have been strengthened from one year to the other like in the other vassal countries of Eastern Europe. With the aim of preserving the military occupation, alongside the increase of the number of the occupation troops, military objects have been and are being constructed in the country too, such as airodromes, strategic roads, etc. To this aim serves especially the construction of the railway in the sector of Uzgorod (Soviet Union)-Koshica (Czechoslovakia) with the width of the Soviet railway lines, which greatly facilitates transport, in the first place, of troops and military technology from the metropolis.

The great Russian bourgeoisie has more and more intensified the plunder of the national assets and oppression and exploitation of the people of Czechoslovakia. It has imposed and is imposing on Czechoslovakia numerous enslaving agreements under the mask of "integration", "specialization", etc. According to a ertions by the Czechoslovak revisionist press, over 65 per cent of the Czechoslovak export goes to the Russian metropolis and 67 per cent of it is composed of machinery and equipment.

The further enslavement of Czechoslovakia is deepening more and more, because, along with the military occupation, Czechoslovakia depends for many raw materials on the Russian metropolis. On the basis of the agreements imposed by the Russian patrons, occupied Czechoslovakia depends on the Soviet Union for 94 per cent of its needs in oil and 80 per cent of the raw materials.

Czechoslovakia, like the other vassal countries of the Soviet social imperialists, under the dictate of the Kremlin bosses, is forced to invest large monetary funds, to dispatch cheap labour power, machinery and equipment for the construction of big projects in the metropolis. It is well known that it participates, with the other countries, in the construction of 30 such projects in the Soviet territory. As a consequence of this neocolonialist exploitation, the double oppression and plunder from the foreign occupiers and the active revisionist bourgeoisie are more and more weighing on the Czechoslovak people.

In order to keep the Czechoslovak people under subjugation, the Kremlin bosses and their Prague vassals constantly make demagogic declarations about the "normalization of the situation", "friendship", etc., while in reality the number of Soviet troops in Czechoslovakia has increased of late.

TIRANA REPORTS WORKERS' EFFORTS TO FULFILL PLAN

AU1714252 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1230 GMT 17 Aug 78 AU

[Excerpt] Throughout the country the working masses, implementing the tasks defined by the 7th Party Congress, have stepped up the impetus and mobilization to fulfill the production plans in time. The results achieved during the January-July period, in the course of which many collectives overfulfilled the tasks in the production field, show that the sense of responsibility has been elevated everywhere and that initiatives are being taken to establish, by self-reliance, units to produce machinery and equipment, and thus bar the way to imports.

Intensive efforts are being exerted in the fields of our country where agricultural workers are tending the crop fields, their aim being to obtain as much farm production as possible so as to make our economy even stronger and smash the savage imperialist-revisionist blockade.

BCP DAILY REPORTS PRC FOREIGN POLICY A THREAT TO PEACE

AU162215Y Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 14 Aug 78 p 7 AU

[Editorial article: "Peking's Foreign Policy Course Is a Serious Threat to the Peace and Security of the Peoples"]

[Text] At its present stage of development the international situation is characterized by a continuation of the efforts to avert a new world war, to realistically disarm and to turn the process of detente into a general and irreversible one. The struggle for peace and security in the world is the primary task of the Soviet Union, the fraternal socialist countries and all progressive and democratic forces in the world.

The BCP and the government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria regard their participation in safeguarding peace and security in the Balkans, Europe and throughout the world as their basic goal and as a fulfillment of their international responsibility. They also contribute to the common efforts of all peace-loving forces in the world for implementing the principles of peaceful coexistence, for resolving the disputed issues through negotiations and for strengthening friendship and understanding among peoples.

Along with the positive changes in international relations, resistence is growing on the part of the reactionary and imperialist circles against the trend toward reducing international tension; a trend that is being consolidated more and more. The world testifies to the new attempts of the U.S. imperialists and certain West European countries to restore the policiy of the "cold war," a policy of tension and confrontation which was recently demonstrated again at the NATO Council's session in Washington.

Under these conditions it is particularly necessary to strengthen the unity of action of the states and people of the world to put up decisive resistence against the plans of imperialism and reaction to exacerbate the international situation, intensify the arms race and prepare a new world war. The consistent and coordinated foreign policy of the countries of the socialist community, which has achieved major successes during the past few years, is actually aimed at achieving this.

At complete variance with the efforts of the peace-loving forces is the foreign policy course of the present Chinese leadership which raised anti-Sovietism to the level of its state policy. The Chinese Government declared itself against all proposals of the USSR and the fraternal socialist countries on disarmament and on reducing international tension. It also belittles the successes achieved in the struggle for peace and detente, denies the importance of the CSCE Final Act in Helsinki, preaches the inevitability of a new world war and strives to achieve its great chauvinistic and hegemonic ambitions in Asia and in the world. The Chinese leaders are trying to establish interaction with reactionary and revanchist circles in the West and throughout the world, unite all anti-Soviet and antisocialist forces, deliberately grant funds for mass information that will be of service to the NATO warmongers and openly come into alliance with the imperialist and neocolonialist forces.

Some people are inclined to regard these actions by the Maoists as only propaganda. The development of events in China, however, indicates something entirely different. The psychological treatment of the Chinese people to engender a chauvinistic spirit, the fanning of the myth about a certain "threat from the north," the mad anti-Soviet campaign, the suggestion of the idea that the PRC borders were not definitely set and the assertion of unjustified territorial claims against almost all of its neighbors are being accompanied by an unprecedented militarization and total preparation for war in China.

Peking not only makes no secret of its ties with the most aggressive forces of imperialism and reaction, but it also wants to establish an "international unified front" with them against world socialism, against peace and progress. The actions of the Chinese leaders are spearheaded against the countries of the socialist community. "The differentiated policy" the Maoists are following against the fraternal socialist countries is aimed at breaking their unity and at setting them against each other. These actions are also aimed against the Marxist-Leninist communist and workers parties, against the national liberation movements and against all peaceful and democratic forces in the world. They are rendering invaluable aid to imperialism and reaction.

Based on the anti-Marxist and reactionary "three worlds theory," the Maoists are establishing close ties with the ultrarightist and revanchist circles in the West European states, are cooperating with NATO and the EEC, establishing close relations with the Chilean junta of Pinochet and with Mobutu, and are rendering assistance to the enemies of the Angolan revolution. This treachery and cooperation with the class enemy is being condemned and rejected by the peoples and the progressive forces. Even the recent zealous supporters of Maoism are now distancing themselves from the "three worlds theory" and strongly criticizing it because they see in it a concentrated demonstration of the great chauvinistic foreign policy course of Peking.

The Chinese leadership's policy is welcomed by the imperialist circles, which are openly speaking about the existence of "parallel interests" between the United States and the PRC and of "common interests" between NATO and China. They are regarding China as "the 16th member" of the North Atlantic Pact. Certain short-sighted Western political figures have not recently wanted to fully understand the perfidious designs of the Peking strategists and are concocting plans to bank on the "Chinese card."

The Bulgarian people regard the hostile activities of the Chinese leadership against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam with deep indignation. Everybody is well aware of the Maoists' stand during the heroic struggle of the Vietnamese people against the foreign aggressors. At that time the Chinese authorities rejected the proposal submitted to them by the socialist countries on undertaking joint actions in support for Vietnam, and they created all kinds of hindrances to the transporting of material aid from the Soviet Union and from the other socialist countries through Chinese territory; aid which was destined for the struggling Vietnamese patriots; they also assured Washington that they would stay outside of the conflict.

Following the victory of the Vietnamese people, Peking intensified its pressure on the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. Peking regards Vietnam, which is confidently marching along in the socialist building of its country in close friendship and cooperation with the countries of the socialist community, as a hindrance to the achievement of its expansive and hegemonic course in Southeast Asia and as a barrier to its attempts to deflect the nonalined movement from an anti-imperialist course and subjugate this movement to its own plans.

The Bulgarian public is deeply concerned over the situation that is being created in this part of the world because of the adventurous policy of the Chinese leadership. Its concern is also increased by the fact that the provocative actions of Peking against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, which actually are a threat to peace, are also being favorably welcomed by certain circles in the West. These actions are not accidental, they are part of the general Maoist strategy aimed at establishing world hegemony through provoking and fanning local and international conflicts. In achieving its goals the Maoist leadership strives to attain this through an unprincipled alliance with the class enemy.

The irreconcilable stand of Peking against detente, the preaching of the inevitability of world war and the preparation for this war is a threat to the peoples and to all countries regardless of their social system. This is why it is necessary to constantly enhance their political vigilance as regards the talks and actions of the Maoists. The present task--to unmask and isolate the Chinese warmongers--is acquiring a more current and undeferrable character.

The Bulgarian people firmly believe in the correctness of the line followed by the BCP and the Government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria regarding Maoism, and they consider that no honest man in the world should remain apathetic toward the Mao[illegible]s' actions in the international arena, and no honest man should fail to participate in the destiny of world peace.

At the same time the Bulgarian people have the greatest respect for the great Chinese people and for the cause of their revolution. Our people deeply believe in the socialist future of China and feel that the principled and uncompromising struggle against Maoism is a fulfillment of the international duty, including the duty toward the Chinese people at a time which is difficult for them. This is why the present struggle against Maoism is a component of the struggle for socialism, for peace and international cooperation, for freedom and independence of the peoples.

Comments on PRC's Hegemonic Course

AU181015Y Sofia BTA in English 0850 GMT 18 Aug 78 AU

[Text] Sofia, August 18 (BTA)--Dwelling in today's issue of RABOTNICHESKO DELO on Peking's adventurist course, Mr Strahil Alexiev points out that the globally hegemonic course of the Peking top crust is a new version of the policy of the former emperor dynasties, of the bankrupt feudal-bourgeois misanthropic theory of "superiority and exclusiveness" of the Chinese nation. The author traces in the course of several decades the concepts of "Sino-centrism" and the "messianic role" of the Chinese, the Maoist theories of "big leaps", of "people's communes" and the "100 blossoming flowers", of the [word indistinct] "cultural revolution", which (?actually concealed) the goals of the Maoist internal and external policy.

Further on the author points out a number of facts revealing the "total war" line of the Chinese leadership. He also stresses that in the pursuit of its adventurist targets Peking counts too much on its partnership with the reactionary imperialist circles.

"Peking does not conceal its intentions of kindling local armed conflicts in different parts of the world and of using them for its hegemonic goals. The annexation of the Paracel Islands, the events concerning the Spratly and Senkaku Islands are sufficiently telling to this end, as well as the open military-political aid and support to the Chilean military junta, to the invaders of Ethiopia, Zaire, etc. The rudest and most cynical manifestation of the Chinese expansionism are the armed provocations along the Chinese-Vietnamese border and the instigation of the Kampuchean authorities to assault the territory of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam", the article reads further.

Stressing that China's unconcealed intentions to provoke a third world war in alliance with the reactionary imperialist circles gravely endanger global peace, the author writes: "The imperialist circles who stake on the Chinese leaders as 'aides' in their aggressive policy against the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, however, should not forget that China's nuclear missile programme threatens all world peoples, including their own".

ZHIVKOV RECEIVES FINNISH CP DELEGATION 17 AUG

AU171952Y Sofia BTA in English 1837 GMT 17 Aug 78 AU

[Text] Varna, August 17 (BTA)--The first secretary of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council, Mr. Todor Zhivkov, at the Evksinograd residence today received the delegation of the Finnish Communist Party, led by Mr Taisto Sinisalo, deputy chairman of the party. The delegation is on a visit here at the invitation of the CC of the BCP.

During the meeting, which proceeded in a cordial and fraternal spirit, information was exchanged on the problems the two parties are solving at the present moment and views on questions of the international situation and the international communist and workers' movement.

Complete unanimity was noted on the questions discussed and desire was expressed for the further expansion and deepening of fraternal cooperation between the two parties on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

STATE COUNCIL HONORS DRAGOYCHEVA ON 80TH BIRTHDAY

AU172006Y Sofia BTA in English 1830 GMT 17 Aug 78 AU

[Text] Sofia, Aug 17 (BTA)--Mrs Tsola Dragoycheva, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP, was awarded the order of "Georgi Dimitrov" on her 80th birthday and for her active participation in the struggle against fascism and capitalism, her active participation in the building up of socialism. The BCP CC's greetings address to her points to the contribution made by Mrs Tsola Dragoycheva to the victory of the socialist revolution and to the building up of new Bulgaria and her contribution to the promotion of Bulgaro-Soviet friendship. It is said that Mrs Tsola Dragoycheva is an ardent patriot and internationalist, a staunch fighter for the victory of the great communist cause.

Mrs Tsola Dragoycheva was awarded the order of "Georgi Dimitrov" for the fifth time.

Supreme Soviet Presidium Award

AU172007Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 17 Aug 78 AU

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has awarded Tsola Dragoycheva, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and honorary chairman of the All-National Committee for Bulgarian-Soviet Friendship, the October Revolution Order. She was given this order for her great services in strengthening the fraternal friendship between the Bulgarian and the Soviet peoples and on the occasion of her 80th birthday. The decree conferring the award was signed by Leonid Brezhnev, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

DRAGOYCHEVA GIVES DINNER PARTY FOR SOVIET VISITORS

AU172057Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2000 GMT 17 Aug 78 AU

[Text] Tsola Dragoycheva, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and honorary chairman of the All-National Committee for Bulgarian-Soviet Friendship, has given a dinner party for Anatoliy Yergorov, chairman of the central leadership of the Society for Soviet-Bulgarian Friendship, and Aleksey Popov, first deputy chairman of the same society. Valentin Popov, minister plenipotentiary and counselor at the Soviet Embassy in Bulgaria, was also present.

CARTER'S COMMENTS TO CIA BRING CRITICAL REACTION

LD171812Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 17 Aug 78 LD

[Text] President Carter, when meeting the CIA leadership this afternoon, compared this espionage agency to the wife of the Roman emperor, Caesar, by saying that the CIA, too, must be cleaner, purer, more honest and more honorable than any other U.S. Government institution. If we recall the corruption affair involving the secretary of the treasury, [as heard] one of the President's close friends, and the fact that another of his friends supported drug dealings in the White House, although his task was to fight drug abuse, then it is not all that clever to be more honorable and more honest than any other U.S. Government institution.

However, for the CIA this is impossible. Fraud and murder are the tools of its trade and it would be remarkable if it gave them up. Besides, President Carter surely knows that Caesar's wife often left dinners in male company and returned with dishevelled hair. Thus, his call on the CIA to emulate this lady's qualities can also be interpreted as meaning the opposite of what the words say.

HAMAN RECEIVES DPRK STUDY DELEGATION FOR TALKS

LD171745Y Prague CTK in English 1642 GMT 17 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Prague, Aug 17, CETEKA--Secretary of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee Josef Haman received here today a study delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea Central Committee headed by its member and deputy head of its economic department Choe Chin-song, at the end of its stay in Czechoslovakia.

They exchanged information on their parties' activity in the sphere of industry.

SOVIET DEPUTY MINISTER SEES CHNOUPEK, DEPARTS

LD172105Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 17 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Igor Zemskov, Soviet deputy foreign minister, left for home today after a 3-day stay in Czechoslovakia. In talks with Deputy Foreign Minister Milos Vejvoda he assessed topical questions concerning Czechoslovak-Soviet cooperation and exchanged views on the present international situation. At the end of his stay, Comrade Zemskov was received by Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek.

INVOLVEMENT IN RED BRIGADE'S TERRORISM DENIED

AU171555Y Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 15 Aug 78 p 7 AU

[CTK Rome dispatch: "They Have Not Learned"]

[Text] IL MESSAGGERO and some other Italian dailies recently announced "sensational" news, that in "one of the Rome nests" of "the Red Brigade's" terrorists who murdered Aldo Moro, chairman of the Italian Christian Democratic Party, there were found keys that are of Czechoslovak origin.

The authors of the fabrications only demonstrated that they have not learned or do not want to learn the lesson from the shipwreck of their previous fantastic myths about links between the "Red Brigades" and Czechoslovakia. They have thus fallen flat on their faces again because, according to a report from the ANSA news agency, Italian authorities denied the aforementioned fairy tale, about the origin of the keys, on Monday. Another bubble about the alleged connection of Italian terrorists with Czechoslovakia has thus been burst, a bubble with which a certain part of the Italian press seeks to poison the international atmosphere and generate distrust among states.

RUDE PRAVO PUBLISHES BILAK ARTICLE ON 1968 EVENTS

AU1615102Y Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 12 Aug 78 p 3 AU

[Article by Vasil Bilak, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and secretary: "Truth Against Lies"--the article was published on an unspecified date in the Soviet periodical NOVOYE VREMYA]

[Text] The annals of nations sometimes contain turbulent pages to which we frequently refer. We ponder about the course of events and the role of social forces and leading personalities, and we recall experiences from which nations have learned for the future. This is all the more valid for certain phases of modern history, which we have directly witnessed and actively helped to create.

The granting of international assistance by fraternal socialist countries to the Czechoslovak people in August 1968 is among those events to which we turn again and again, because of the serious lessons they can teach us.

For us, the matters connected with the year 1968 took their natural course long ago. Our people, even those who were deceived by rightwing demagogy 10 years ago, soon had the opportunity to recognize the entire truth about the developments at the time, and that is also why they have grasped the historic signficance of the international assistance given to Czechoslovakia. But of course, the generation that is now growing up is asking inquisitive questions about the year 1968. We truthfully explain these events to that generation, so that it is well prepared for life and so that it would never tolerate any attempts to destroy socialism and weaken our friendship with the Soviet Union.

In taking up my pen now, I do not want to replace the historians. As one of the politicians who helped to pave the way to the political course approved by the CPCZ Central Committee's January 1968 session, I consider it appropriate to make a statement about the arrant nonsense constantly being spread about the so-called Prague Spring and the so-called military intervention in August 1968.

Our enemies are constantly reminding us about 1968. They can never forgive us and our allies for wrecking their plans to disrupt socialism in Czechoslovakia at the very moment they thought victory was within reach. The bankrupt politicians of the "Prague Spring," such as Kriegl and Smrkovsky and their like, as well as people like Pachman, Hejzlar and Goldstuecker, were and are constantly referring to the events of 10 years ago. All these people have made it their business to blacken our fatherland in the publications and books published in the West. Wherein lies their "testimony"? Naturally, they are not concerned with uncovering truth, since they would then have to acknowledge that, in the fateful moments, they were guilty of the gravest betrayal of socialism and of the vital interests of the people in whose name they so skillfully claimed to act at the time. Regardless of whether they are dead or alive, their "testimonies" are nothing but a heap of lies and empty fabrications.

On 13 July 1978, the Austrian paper DIE PRESSE again revived something called J. Smrkovsky's testimony of 20 August 1968. It claims that at the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium session both Cernik and Dubcek collapsed [zhroutili], and even wanted to resign, but that the others rejected this. Immediately after that, all the members were allegedly taken prisoner. All these assertions are nothing but empty fabrications. I was present there from beginning to end. Neither Cernik nor Dubcek collapsed at the Presidium meeting. Dubcek resigned from his function, and no one rejected this. The CPCZ Central Committee was also informed to this effect on the evening of 21 August, and it duly noted this. The Central Committee adopted what was, on the whole, a good resolution; but the radio and television refused to broadcast it, so that the people were not able to learn the truth. Other assertions about the CPCZ Presidium and Central Committee session are untruthful. Our people have an apt proverb: "Lies are short-lived." That is why the lie about the year 1968 can persist only where people do not know the truth about the Czechoslovak reality.

Ten years ago, the rightwing and bourgeois journalists created a halo around the Czechoslovak renegades, the "Men of January." To this day the bourgeois press keeps this legend alive, although Kriegel and his like were merely speculating on how to make use of January for their own benefit. When their false game fell through, they tried, and are still trying, to keep the title of "Men of January," at least. That is why they so willingly grant interviews to Western journalists, interviews which contain nothing but lies and deceit, like the books they publish in the West.

In reality people like Mlynar, Pelikan, Goldstuecker, Loebl, Pachman and Hejzlar were standing far out on the sidelines when, on the eve of 1968, the Marxist-Leninist forces started their resolute struggle to overcome the crisis in which the CPCZ and our society had found themselves as a result of the incorrect course adopted by the former party leadership with Antonin Novotny at the head. Therefore, none of them can claim credit for the decisions achieved at the CPCZ Central Committee's January session, which were to have opened the road to rectifying the shortcomings in socialism and further developing it.

However, right after the ascension of the new CPCZ leadership, with Alexander Dubcek at the head, the first act of the drama of 1968 began to be enacted--a drama that needed only a little to make the post-January development become a tragedy, through the fault of highly placed people with the communist party's membership card in their pockets. The communist party and our people will never forget this treacherous role played by the rightwing opportunists and revisionists--these "Men of January."

The rightwing-opportunist and downright antisocialist forces naturally did not emerge, out of the blue, after January 1968. They had already been germinating in our society, and even in the communist party, during the preceding period. Former factory owners, wholesale dealers, large landowners and their sons--these people could scarcely forget "the good old days." Our adversaries were also recruited from among the petit bourgeoisie; their ranks included quite a few people who harked back with nostalgia to the pre-Munich bourgeois republic, in spite of the Czechoslovak people's irrefutable successes in building socialism.

Class-foreign elements had even penetrated the CPCZ. It is sufficient to recall that 320,000 members of former bourgeois and petit bourgeois parties swarmed into the party's ranks after the Victorious February of 1948, and that the decisionmaking of many of them was determined by timeserving reasons. Many of these people did not regard the building of a new social order, of socialism, as their aim; on the contrary, they strove to adapt the communist party to their petit bourgeois, reformist notions. [paragraph continues]

In the 1960's, when the difficulties in the country's economy began to grow, when the nationality question began to become complicated and the links between the party and the people began to weaken, all the alien elements in our party, and also in society, seized their opportunity. They began creating panic, blowing the bugle of retreat and striving to wash themselves clean by denigrating the party. This stream was becoming all the more dangerous since rightwing-oriented officials had by that time filled the important posts in the party, in the government, in economic bodies, in the ideological sector and in the communications media. It is the unprincipled policy of the former CPCZ leadership that was to blame for this state of affairs.

The rightwing opportunists inside the CPCZ, as well as the outspoken enemies of socialism from among the defeated exploiters' classes, sniffed their opportunity when, in January 1968, the party began to rectify the accumulated problems and mistakes with self-criticism and honest and pure intentions. They very quickly grasped the weak points of the new CPCZ leadership, with Alexander Dubcek at the head--a leadership which was politically heterogeneous, lacked decisiveness and was even incapable of implementing the conclusions of the CPCZ Central Committee's January session or of warding off the ascendance of the right wing.

Obviously, it was no coincidence that Smrkovsky, Kriegel, Sik--and Mlynar, who was not even a CPCZ Central Committee member--and others like them had made their way to the head of the rightwing grouping. These people were afflicted by megalomania, they were careerists for whom the people were only good enough to provide backs on which they could clamber to power. Among them there was no lack of functionaries who had helped to shape the erroneous policy in the early 1950's, and who strove to "obtain exculpation for their sins" by their sudden transition to the camp of opportunism and anti-Sovietism. This also applies to Kriegel; and what can be said about the way Mlynar, the theoretician of "a more humane socialism," entered political life? He endeavored to win his spurs as a principled, firm politician by denouncing his father!

We could complement the galaxy of rightwing opportunists with a long list of people who capitulated before obstacles and lost confidence in the revolutionary prospects as soon as the first, slightly more serious difficulties emerged in the 1960's.

The medley of these heterogeneous elements, united by their betrayal of the working people's interests and a sick yearning for power, began to imprint certain features on the situation in the country.

Early in 1968, one was loath to believe that certain personalities from the CPCZ's leadership would distort the meaning of the Central Committee's January session. But the example of the "Men of January" has again confirmed that the only road leading from rightwing opportunism is the one toward betrayal of socialism. All of those such as Kriegel, Smrkovsky, Sik, Mlynar and their like, as well as their hangers-on, began denigrating the party's history and casting doubt on the existing political system, all under the slogan of fighting against "dogmatism"; they started a search for a "new model of socialism," which brought them to glorification of the pluralist system in the pre-Munich bourgeois republic, or at best to the social democratic--which means petit bourgeois--concept of socialism. They started out with the need for a "more independent" foreign policy and ended with betrayal of the alliance with the Soviet Union, the most important guarantee of our state and national existence and security. They defended the policy of "clean hands," but with the aid of demagogy and lies they succeeded in blackening honest communists who resisted their treacherous policy and saw the purpose of January--as our people did--to lie in taking a consistent Leninist course.

In the fight against Marxist-Leninist forces, the rightwingers did not hesitate to proceed jointly with the antisocialist elements outside the communist party. [paragraph continues]

Kriegel and his kind of "witnesses of Prague Spring" are issuing a lot of testimonies; but they remain silent about their shameful role in the creation of the bloc of right-wing and antisocialist forces, the very existence of which was of an antistate nature and testified to the growth of the mortal danger for socialism in our country. They also remain silent about their responsibility for the furious campaigns unleashed by a horde of anticommunist and downright criminal elements, campaigns against all that our people regarded as sacred and inviolable. The antisocialist elements, encouraged by the destructive activities of renegades inside the communist party, started--with the help of foreign reaction and the Western intelligence services--the battle to rectify the historic defeat suffered by the Czechoslovak bourgeoisie and imperialism in February 1948.

The rightwing majority in the CPCZ's leadership made light of the increasing danger; it did not mobilize the party to ward off the attack; on the contrary, it created false illusions about the unity of the party and the people and about the Czechoslovak model of socialism. Thus it was the reaction, and not the party and all honest Czechoslovak patriots and internationalists, that was mobilized. The consequence of this was the disintegration of the entire power structure and the constitution of various reactionary semifascist, counterrevolutionary organizations.

It was almost impossible to register, and even more so to analyze all the onslaughts and heckling campaigns unleashed in the press, radio and television and in various meetings and talks, aimed against all that connected us with the building of socialism, all that forms the cornerstone of our certainty [jistota]--our friendship with the Soviet Union. At that time it was not easy to find one's bearings, when the public was in the grip of demagogy and the psychosis of fear, when false values were presented as their very opposite--lies as truth, empty anarchy and heckling against honest adherents to socialism as "true" democracy and freedom, chauvinist nationalism and anti-Sovietism as patriotism. In this atmosphere it was not easy to see that the counter-revolution, and not the "improved and democratized socialism," was having the main say in Czechoslovakia.

Even the false witnesses of the "Prague Spring" know very well of the many representations [upozorneni] which were coming in from the party, trade union, youth and other bodies and organizations of the National Front, and from workers, farmers and members of the intelligentsia. Thousands of letters were being sent to the CPCZ Central Committee, letters in which the working people demanded that the onslaught of counterrevolution be stopped. Neither Dubcek, nor Smrkovsky nor the others denied the growing danger during the lengthy discussions in the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium. And it was Smrkovsky who was the first to declare that if things were to continue as they were going, the tanks would finally have to go into action. After the publication of the counterrevolutionary platform "2,000 words," Mlynar worked out a proposal for introducing strict press censorship and submitted it to the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium.

The concern felt by the Czechoslovak people was also shared by our allies. It had already been stated at the Dresden meeting in March 1968 that the reactionary forces were trying to reverse the socialist development in Czechoslovakia. At that time, we promised to put things right within 2 months, and to take the management of the state firmly into our hands. Deplorably, these promises remained mere promises. On the contrary, all decisive positions were gradually passing into the hands of the enemies of socialism.

One could quote hundreds and thousands of examples of how the stealthy counterrevolution was becoming stronger and stronger, how it was becoming more and more audacious, and what antipopular aims it was setting for itself. There is already extensive documentation on these activities; we have already published a lot of this, but this, too, the Western propaganda completely ignores.

The imperialist reaction was pursuing identical aims. At that time, Western intelligence was establishing itself in Prague as though it were at home. There was no lack of collaborators and informers from among the ranks of counterrevolutionaries, and even including certain rightwingers.

Western intelligence was offered the opportunity it had been preparing for all along. Let us mention at least one testimony to this.

At that time, a West German intelligence agent was operating in Czechoslovakia--Andreas Razumowski, covered by a journalist's card (he was accredited for the FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG). He was frequently meeting certain "fighters for democratic socialism" and, as far back as 1967, he had worked out three variants for achieving a reversal in the CSSR. This plan was part of the long-term strategy and tactics of imperialism. In fact, Razumowski merely repeated what was being advocated at that time by the professor of anticommunism, Brzezinski. A direct coup d'etat seemed to be risky. In the end, the third variant developedby "correspondent" Razumowski was adopted, the one containing the following instructions: "To create conditions for liquidating communism by ideological means--to bring about a profound ideological disintegration, thus liquidating or weakening the CPCZ, so that it would be forced to admit plurality, break away from the USSR and restore capitalism." And this was, in fact, the strategy and tactics of counterrevolutionary forces at the time of the "Prague Spring."

Among bourgeois circles, the counterrevolutionary developments in Czechoslovakia evoked enthusiasm, which they were incapable of concealing--so sure were they of their victory. For the majority of Western journalists, there was no topic more gratifying at that time than reportage on the progressing dismantling of the socialist system in our country.

In the same way that A. Novotny was unable to cope with the situation prior to 1968, A. Dubcek was incapable of coping with the task of heading the communist party in the period when the rightwing opportunist faction was being born in the party and the counterrevolution started creeping toward power. He not only showed a naivete that was almost incomprehensible in a man holding such a significant post; he also showed vanity and a thirst for glory, which were assiduously cultivated in him by the artful rightwing publicists, who were pursuing a very clear purpose. Blinded by megalomania, Dubcek refused to lean on the Marxist-Leninist forces; he ignored the advice of his former colleagues and gradually began to lose sober judgment. Even though he himself was well aware of the malfeasant activities of the international adventurer F. Kriegel--he did not conceal this opinion in intimate circles--he nevertheless did not find the strength to take measures against Kriegel, or against other traitors to socialism and to our fatherland. On the contrary, he was increasingly falling into their clutches, until, in the end, he conceded the loss of the party's Marxist-Leninist character and the disruption of the party and the state.

The period when it was necessary to rectify the mistakes of the past and, from March on, to ward off the ascending counterrevolution, demanded firm and resolute leadership of the party and the state. Deplorably, both were lacking. The forces devoted to socialism, which were in the overwhelming majority, thus found themselves in the position of an army without its general staff. The rightwing majority in the CPCZ's leadership continued to make promises, so as to placate the masses. It manipulated the congress preparations so that the congress would be able to approve its line and elect a rightwing Central Committee. The parliamentary elections were being prepared in the same manner. The result was to have been the legalization of the counterrevolutionary reversal.

The inability of the CPCZ and state leadership of that time to defend socialism against the developed attack of the counterrevolution paralyzed the existing legitimate bodies. This created scope for the illegitimate organizations which were emerging at variance with CSSR laws. It was not the Central Committee, the government or the parliament, but the various antistate groups that determined development in the country.
[paragraph continues]

In the summer of 1968, there was a total disintegration of state power. The Bratislava meeting of fraternal socialist countries was the last attempt to achieve a turn and to save socialism in Czechoslovakia with our own forces. But the rightwing representatives regarded this meeting not as a way out of the crisis, but as an opportunity to further deceive the Czechoslovak people and to gain time to complete the betrayal.

Thousands of communists and many other honest citizens of our country arrived at the bitter recognition that they had been deceived and that our inner forces were no longer enough to crush the counterrevolution. There was no other choice but to ask our close allies for help. This procedure ensued from valid international agreements and, above all, from the commitment of the Bratislava declaration that "the support, protection and consolidation of the accomplishments of socialism, which the nations achieved through their heroic efforts and through the devoted labor of the people of each country, are a joint international obligation of all socialist countries."

Our allies' resolute step saved the legal organs in the CSSR, restored security to all prosocialist and progressive forces and thus brought about a fundamental change of the development up to then.

Had the Marxist-Leninist forces within the party not existed and had the international assistance not come, the counterrevolution would have mobilized the social scum of the earth and all hostile forces which--from class hatred or other reasons--felt wronged by the victory of socialist power and would have unleashed an awful terror. Thousands of sons and daughters of our nations would have died in the bloodbath of a civil war.

An important official, today a high representative of "Eurocommunism," declared in a talk with me in 1969 that he would be willing to believe that there had been counterrevolution in Czechoslovakia if some prominent CPCZ and state officials had been shot dead during the "Prague Spring." The tragedy of people with similar views consists in the fact that they do not comprehend that counterrevolution is not satisfied with killing some revolutionaries, but is concerned with the liquidation of socialism as such. Counterrevolution does not usually start with the gallows. Counterrevolutionary terror only culminates with the gallows.

Thanks to the allies' intervention, the imperialist plans to wrench Czechoslovakia out of the family of socialist countries were foiled and, with it, the plans for an overall weakening of the socialist community in Europe, which was to be followed by a revision of the results of World War II. The international assistance granted to Czechoslovakia by the Soviet Union, Poland, the GDR, Hungary and Bulgaria thus not only saved socialism in our homeland, but also decisively consolidated the positions of socialism and peace in Europe and in the world.

The arrival of the troops of the allied states also created favorable conditions for unification and consolidation of the Marxist-Leninist forces in the CPCZ which--even after August--had to wage a tenacious battle against A. Dubcek and his followers in the party leadership, because they continued, in spite of the serious lesson of the preceding weeks, their treacherous two-faced policy.

The final turn occurred at the CPCZ Central Committee session in April 1969, when exponents of the right wing were deprived of leading functions in the party and state and when the new party leadership, led by Comrade Husak, took the power into its hands. Only from this moment was it possible to develop the struggle to lead the party and society out of the crisis and to create conditions for a new upsurge of socialism in our homeland.

The rightwing and counterrevolutionary forces were defeated exclusively by political means. No one was prosecuted for his participation in the counterrevolutionary movement. [paragraph continues]

This fact is intentionally concealed in the West. The party was cleansed of those who had betrayed the people, socialism and the ties of alliance with the socialist countries during the critical years. The party's action ability again began to manifest itself. It could be stated at the 14th CPCZ Congress in 1971 that the task of restoring the party's Marxist-Leninist character and overcoming the inner crisis had been fulfilled. Czechoslovakia again became a firm component of the world socialist community.

During the cleansing of the party, the state apparatus and other institutions, no one was deprived of the opportunity to work. But it is natural that it was not always possible for everyone to remain at the same post. Every regime rejects, without hesitation, a minister who takes part in the destruction of the government. People who have betrayed Marxism, and defamed socialism and our faithful allies cannot, naturally, educate the young generation at the universities. No one in the world wonders that, when a singer loses his voice, he can no longer sing in the opera. No one should therefore object when a journalist who betrayed the significant mission to spread the truth and to assist by use of his pen in building a new society was obliged to change his profession for another. The bitter experience we gained on the ideological front in the sixties is too serious to be forgotten.

It does no harm to recall that when license is spoken of, it was only the right wing that implemented it consistently. The rightwingers only ruled for a couple of months, but how many people did they chase out of their jobs and how many dozens of others did they drive to suicide! They were compiling black lists of "inconvenient" people, for whom they were even preparing a concentration camp. They were trying to usurp all important posts. Here are only a few examples.

Can any of the "Men of January" deny that Comrade Vaclav David far surpassed Jiri Hajek as far as character, honesty, diligence, abilities and loyalty to socialism are concerned? But in spite of this, Comrade David was forced to surrender management of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to Hajek. How undignified and treacherous was the manner in which Smrkovsky tried to squeeze his way to the office of the first secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and then to the office of the president of the republic! When the Central Committee opposed his election (in a secret ballot he received only two votes), he literally begged to become president of parliament. Even today, I feel ill when I recall how the government was put together at that time. Many "democrats" used all possible dirty means, organized pressure, set ultimatums and acted as horse dealers. Ota Sik began to hate one of "the Men of January," Oldrich Cernik, only because Cernik, and not he, became premier.

It is also appropriate to note that hundreds of "the heroes of Prague Spring" defected to the West and had to be replaced by citizens who are loyal to our homeland. We also had to correct the wrongs that the right wing inflicted on honest people. This is the sin for which bourgeois propaganda reproaches us.

Every unbiased observer must acknowledge that since April 1969 Czechoslovakia has achieved successes of which all our citizens and friends abroad are proud. We are right in regarding this stage as the most successful in the history of construction of socialism. It suffices to recall some figures from the economic sphere. From 1969 to the end of last year, national income increased by 52 percent, industrial production by 67 percent (of this engineering by 92 percent and chemical production by 108 percent), capital investment grew by 67 percent and agriculture increased its production by 21 percent; the average grain yields reach almost 4 tons per hectare. There is no inflation and no unemployment in our country. Every working man and honest citizen of our republic has all basic rights and social certainties guaranteed. Within the framework of the National Front--the well-tested foundation of our political system--our people take an active part in the formation of our policy and in its implementation.

Our homeland maintains one of the foremost places in the world--not only through its economic potential, but through the development of culture, education and the standard of living as a whole. Our people can look to the future with firm confidence and optimism.

Hostile foreign propaganda, however, is not willing to acknowledge the progress we have achieved. For 30 years, it has specialized in slandering Czechoslovakia, and the most intensive attacks have come precisely in the past 10 years. To give their slanders a semblance of credibility, our adversaries refer to the voices of a few individuals who found themselves--now 10 years ago--on the other side of the barricade, who are dependent ideologically and often even materially on foreign enemies of Czechoslovakia and who, therefore, have nothing in common with our people.

We would like to make a "freer" life in the West possible for the people of F. Kriegel's ilk, if they wished to emigrate. No one is preventing F. Kriegel from going where his heart draws him. However, for foreign propaganda, people like this are more valuable here in Czechoslovakia. It is enough for a few individuals in Czechoslovakia to slander their fatherland. Bourgeois politicians and journalists immediately present them as representatives of an "opposition movement," and promptly spread their lies to all corners of the world. Obviously, we cannot expect experts on lies, fabrications and disinformation to present a different view of Socialist Czechoslovakia. They will never forget their defeat in August 1968, just as they never forgave us our Victorious February of 1948.

However, we are not indifferent to the fact that some democratic circles in the West persist in a mistaken assessment of 21 August 1968. How long will they--in the press, seminars and symposiums--still cite, for example, the course of the May Day celebrations in 1968 as "proof" that the CPCZ had won great popularity and that it had the situation firmly in hand? If they were really interested in important facts from that period and analyzed them in a Marxist manner, they would have come to the conclusion that, even at that time, the real power was in the hands of the right wing, and not in the hands of the Marxist-Leninist forces. Some of our friends who are fighting in their countries for justice, democracy and socialism did not comprehend the real course of the "Prague Spring," during which neither democracy nor socialism were being revived, but only and solely the counterrevolution. We are sorry that, to this very day, they succumb to false information about Czechoslovakia, because this helps neither progress in Europe nor peaceful coexistence. We believe that one day they will grasp the truth about the necessity of the international assistance provided to the Czechoslovak people.

The CPCZ will continue, through practical activity, to prove that all the correct ideas and plans with which it entered the year 1968 can be implemented solely with a principled Marxist-Leninist policy and in close cooperation with the fraternal socialist countries.

Whether times were good or bad, the Soviet Union was always the first to extend its helping hand to our people. In August 1968 the USSR threw all its political, moral and material weight onto the scales in favor of preserving socialism in the CSSR, although it had to expect that an extensive anti-Soviet campaign would be unleashed by world reaction, and even though one had to anticipate that even many people of honor would not immediately comprehend the necessity of this international assistance. Our people are sincerely grateful for it. Although we do not mark 21 August 1968 as a day of our glory, for political and ethical reasons, we are obliged to ponder the anniversary of this important event, when the socialist countries absolutely unambiguously demonstrated their firm resolve to jointly defend the socialist accomplishments of all fraternal nations and the positions of socialism in Europe.

Since the time of our national revival, our forebears have looked with hope to the magnanimous and freedom-loving Russian people. [paragraph continues]

In those times it was the blood ties which drew our nations together. Since the liberation of Czechoslovakia from the fascist yoke by the Soviet Union, we are linked by common interest, common ideology and by the path of building socialism, as proven by history. The CPCZ and all Czechoslovak people are determined to defend the long-standing legacy of our fathers and grandfathers and the friendship and alliance with the Soviet Union, which is the most important guarantee of our nations' existence and the most reliable guarantee of our road to a happy future.

PROTEST ACTIONS ON 10TH ANNIVERSARY OF 1968 NOTED

AU172252Y Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 16 Aug 78 p 1 AU

[Unattributed report from Prague and Vienna: "21 August: Prague Authorities Overnervous on the Eve of Protest Actions in Czechoslovakia?"]

[Excerpt] Opposition forces in the CSSR on 21 August want to recall the 10th anniversary of the country's occupation by the Warsaw Pact states with a protest action. In an illegally disseminated appeal to the people, it is requested that they shun public transport, catering facilities, theaters and movie house as a sign of protest. The nervousness of CSSR authorities on the anniversary is also apparent from the fact that they have requested three signers of "Charter 77" to emigrate to Austria.

Involved are the translator Frantisek Hejl and his wife, a physician, and regime critic Ivan Medek, all signers of "Charter 77." As it happens, the Hejl couple declared their readiness for such a step after the Czechoslovak authorities had caused them continuous difficulties, whereas Medek allegedly was actually compelled to take this step. He was allegedly arrested shortly before Brezhnev's recent visit to Prague and released only after Brezhnev's departure, an occurence which almost 80 of his fellow sufferers experiences, as well.

BRATISLAVA PRAVDA ON ZIONISM, U.S. POLICY

AU171833 [Editorial Report AU] Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak on 15 August on page 6 carries a 1,000-word "L.D."-signed article entitled "Zionism and Its Place in U.S. Imperialist Policy; The Insidious Adversary of Progress." It deals with the Zionist lobby's influence on the "U.S. Congress and U.S. Government," especially in connection with recent "fluctuations of official U.S. policy toward the Soviet Union" and "repeated tendencies to meddle in the socialist states' internal affairs and to revive the cold war."

The article calls contemporary Zionism "the most reactionary brand and prevailing form of Jewish bourgeois nationalism, including the chauvinist ideology based upon the antiscientific thesis on the existence of a 'special universal Jewish nation'" politically and spiritually centered in the state of Israel; it cites examples of international Zionism as one of the instruments of imperialism in its battle against the socialist community and communist, workers and national liberation movements, particularly in the "Arab East;" it elaborates on Zionist activities against detente, and on discussions of the "Soviet threat" and "violations of human rights in the USSR and other socialist countries," as well as denigrations of socialist democracy and economy and the USSR's policy in the Middle East.

The article cites examples of Zionist financing of subversive actions against the USSR and other peaceful and socialist states; expounds on the Zionist policy and ideology as the "cult of force, stressing militarism and aggression," and says Israel is ruled by "an antidemocratic, clerical, chauvinist-racial political regime" with deformed, formal institutions of bourgeois democracy.

It also elaborates on the aversion the "overwhelming majority" of Jews feel toward emigrating to Israel and on their criticism of Zionism and the present Israeli policy. It scores Israel's Zionist policy toward the Arabs, to the latters' disadvantage; elaborates on the all-round U.S. support to Israel--"$10 billion in the years 1973-77 alone;" and concludes: "Despite the assistance and support granted by imperialism, Zionism has been incapable of pushing through fulfillment of even one of its plans. However, through skillful maneuvering, a refined demagogy and well-thought-out organizational activities, in one way or another the Zionists are today succeeding in making a certain part of Israel's Jewish population and the Jewish population of certain capitalist countries follow them. To this very day, international Zionism has remained a most dangerous and insidious adversary of the progressive forces, and it is capable of causing, in alliance with imperialism and the whole of world reaction, considerable damage to the Arab national liberation movement, as well as to all forces fighting for detente, social progress and democracy."

JAKES, CAPKA VISIT FARMERS OF PREROV, OLOMOUC

LD172100Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 17 Aug 78 LD

[Excerpt] Milos Jakes, candidate member and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, and Miroslav Capka, chairman of the Central Control and Auditing Commission, today visited the farmers of the Prerov and Olomouc regions.

TROUBLES WITH GRAIN HARVEST, ATTITUDES NOTED

AU171545Y Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 15 Aug 78 p 1 AU

[Editorial: "All Forces for Harvest"]

[Excerpt] This year's harvest, which began so promisingly in most parts of the republic in the first week in August, had to be interrupted--with a few exceptions--again recently. Harvest combines either could not be deployed in the waterlogged fields at all or only to a small extent. Thus, the balance sheet of the second August week is not as good as might be desired, in view of the advanced time of the season. Grain is still standing on more than two-thirds of the sown area throughout the republic.

Although this is no reason for unnecessary nervousness or a thoughtless rush to harvest at any price, regardless of losses or grain quality, it does not give anyone the right be behave imprudently. After all, the majority of our farmers have a wealth of experience acquired in the course of last year's harvest, which showed that it definitely does not pay to rely on some sort of "miracle." In places where farmers did not lose their composure because of the vagaries of the weather, but instead continued searching for means to cope with them, the results achieved last year were not bad in the end.

The principle that the more inclement nature is, the more one has to rack one's brains as to how to cope with it in order to successfully harvest the results of one's work of the past months still applies, or at least it should definitely apply in places where the grain is still standing in the fields.

In a number of cooperatives and farms, this is really the case, but there are also enterprises where one could have justified reservations about what they have done up to now to insure this year's harvest. To put it clearly and concisely: In some agricultural enterprises, particularly in a number of those situated in lowlands where the harvest has not yet begun, there is a lack of a greater degree of flexibility and quick reaction to the situation--to the situation caused by the slowed growth as well as to the situation that arises from the vagaries of the weather.

HONECKER SENDS GREETINGS ON NATIONAL ANNIVERSARIES

Indian Independence Anniversary

AU171450Y East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 15 Aug 78 p 1 AU

["Erich Honecker Telegram to President Neelam Sanjiva Reddy: GDR Congratulates Indian People on Independence Day"]

[Text] To the president of the Republic of India, his excellency Mr Neelam Sanjiva Reddy, New Delhi:

On the occasion of the 31st anniversary of the achievement of India's independence, I convey to you and the Indian people the best greetings and most cordial congratulations of the SED Central Committee and of the GDR State Council and people. I am able to note with satisfaction that the successful development of the traditionally friendly relations between the GDR and India serves the well-being of our peoples and concurrently helps to strengthen peace, international security and detente. Permit me to express the firm conviction that the fruitful cooperation between our two states will further develop and deepen for mutual benefit, for the well-being of our peoples and in the service of preserving peace.

Permit me, very esteemed Mr President, to wish you the best of health and creative vigor for your responsible activity.

[Signed] Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council.

Congo's Revolution Anniversary

AU171514Y East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 15 Aug 78 p 1 AU

["Greetings Letter to Gen Joachim Yhomby-Opango: Greetings on the Anniversary of the Congolese Revolution"]

[Text] To Comrade Gen Joachim Yhomby-Opango, chairman of the Military Committee of the Congolese Workers Party, president of the republic and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Peoples Republic of the Congo, Brazzaville.

Very esteemed Comrade Chairman,

On the occasion of the 15th anniversary of the Congolese revolution, I extend to you, the Military Committee of the party and the people of the Peoples Republic of the Congo best greetings and most cordial congratulations on behalf of the SED Central Committee and of the GDR State Council and people. The GDR people feel they are linked in friendship and solidarity with the Congolese people who, under the leadership of their revolutionary vanguard, the Congolese Workers Party, are waging a resolute struggle for implementation of progressive socioeconomic transformations. I am convinced that relations between our parties, states and peoples will further develop and deepen in the spirit of friendship and solidaristic cooperation.

Permit me to wish the Congolese Workers Party, its Military Committee, the people of the Peoples Republic of the Congo and you, personally, successes in building a new decent society, on behalf of the Central Committee, the GDR State Council and people.

[Signed] Erich Honecker, General secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council.

HONECKER RECEIVES INCOMING AMBASSADORS 17 AUG

Brazilian Ambassador

LD171554Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1339 GMT 17 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, on Thursday received Mario Calabria, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Brazilian Federative Republic, to accept his credentials.

During the subsequent talk, international problems of mutual interest, especially in the sphere of disarmament and the consolidation of international security, as well as questions of further development of bilateral relations were discussed.

Erich Honecker asked the ambassador to convey to Ernesto Geisel, president of the Brazilian Federative Republic, his best wishes for the prosperity of the Brazilian people.

Turkish Ambassador

LD171552Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1336 GMT 17 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, on Thursday received Ertugrul Ciragan, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Turkish Republic, to accept his credentials.

Ambassador Ciragan conveyed personal greetings from Fahri Koruturk, president of the Turkish Republic, which were reciprocated by Erich Honecker.

During the subsequent talk, the two sides expressed the interest of the GDR and Turkey in further development of relations between the two states on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence and mutual advantage.

REPORTAGE ON WORLD ANTIRACISM CONFERENCE IN GENEVA

Honecker Sends Greetings

AU171350Y East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 14 Aug 78 p 1 AU

["Erich Honecker's Greetings Message to the World Conference Opening Today: Active Solidarity in the Struggle Against Racism"]

[Text] To the World Conference To Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, Geneva.

On behalf of the GDR State Council and people, I convey to the World Conference To Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination solidaristic greetings and best wishes for the success of the great humanist concern of this conference. Since the founding of the GDR, on whose territory misanthropic racism has been exterminated root and branch, its profound sympathy and vigorous support have been due to all peoples, to all men who oppose imperialist oppression and racial discrimination and who have inscribed on their banner the struggle for equality of rights of all men, regardless of race, origin, nationality, concept of the world and religion.

This is why our state and people consistently practice solidarity with the peoples in southern Africa, who are struggling for their inalienable rights under the leadership of their legitimate liberation organizations--the African National Congress of South Africa, the South-West African Peoples' Organization of Namibia and the Patriotic Front of Zimbabwe. The GDR is closely linked with the Arab people of Palestine and with their just aspirations for complete freedom and independence as a national state.

The GDR supports the sanctions adopted by the UN Organization against the South African apartheid regime and joins in the demand of the world public that the road for this fascist racist regime to obtaining nuclear weapons should be barred once and for all.

On behalf of the GDR State Council, I assure you that our state and people shall continue to do all they can to make a worthy contribution to realizing the aims of this combat decade, the complete elimination of all forms of racist oppression and exploitation in the world.

With sincere greetings to all delegates, I wish this important world conference complete success.

[Signed] Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council.

Delegation Head Addresses Conference

LD171152Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1028 GMT 17 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Geneva--(ADN correspondent)--A call for effective international measures to isolate the apartheid regime and liquidate all other forms of racist oppression was made here Thursday by the head of the GDR delegation at the World Conference To Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, Ambassador (diplomatic title only) Dr Gerd Hoehne. Speaking in the plenary debate, he also gave renewed assurance of the GDR's firm solidarity with the peoples fighting against colonialism, racism, apartheid and neocolonialism.

Ambassador Dr Hoehne said: "Racism today has many faces. We encounter it in its most brutal and open form in the apartheid policy in southern Africa. It presents itself in the humiliating degradation and exploitation of Arab people in the territories under Israeli occupation. In the shape of fascism, it deprives untold numbers of Chilean patriots of their fundamental human rights and, in a number of countries, spreads with the growth of neo-Nazi organizations. Last but not least, it presents itself in the discriminatory treatment of national minorities and in the million-fold exploitation of foreign labor in capitalist countries."

The GDR representative pointed out that, despite the different forms of racist oppression, they all stemmed from the same socioeconomic root, the exploitation and oppression practiced in capitalist society. That was why the struggle against racism and racial discrimination must of necessity also be directed against all forms of national and social oppression.

Dr Hoehne went on to draw attention to the unremitting terror exercised by the apartheid regime in South Africa, which went hand-in-hand with the escalation of military violence and aggression to which the striving of the racists for nuclear weapons added a further dimension. This development confirmed the danger emanating from apartheid for the entire African Continent, as well as for international peace and security.

The GDR representative said it was a disgraceful fact that a number of states continued and defended their economic and military cooperation with the racists instead of punishing them by collective action within the UN framework. He scorned those imperialist circles which talked a great deal about human rights, yet gladly made the antihuman racist regimes their partners, "in order to keep southern Africa as a neocolonialist reserve within the system of imperialist exploitation. They do not refrain, by using the idea of an interventionist armed force and by setting up military bases on the Otrag model, from openly threatening those African peoples who are about to arrange their internal affairs differently from the wishes of neocolonialism."

Ambassador Hoehne sharply criticized Israel's continued occupation of Arab territories as a result of which yet another colonial system was being created. In conclusion, he confirmed the GDR's solidarity with all who fight against imperialism and reaction.

The head of the GDR delegation informed the world conference of the GDR's manifold activities against racism and racial discrimination during the decade, in which the entire population was actively participating.

OFFICIAL VISIT OF LAO FOREIGN MINISTER BEGINS

Initial Talks With Fischer

LD171704Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1504 GMT 17 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--Oskar Fischer, foreign minister of the GDR, and Phoun Sipaseut, foreign minister of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, member of the Political Bureau of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party and deputy prime minister, began their official talks in Berlin on Thursday. The talks are attended by experts from the two countries. The ministers will be extensively discussing views concerning the foreign policy of their states and international questions of mutual interest. They will also be discussing questions of cooperation between the two states. The talks will be continued on Friday.

Earlier, the Lao foreign minister honored the victims of fascism and militarism at a wreath-laying ceremony at the Unter den Linden memorial in Berlin.

Fischer Gives Dinner

LD172156Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2005 GMT 17 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--The first day of the official friendship visit by Phoun Sipaseut, foreign minister of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, member of the Political Bureau of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party and deputy prime minister, ended with a dinner on Thursday evening given by Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer in honor of his guest. The two ministers exchanged toasts in which they emphasized the successful development of relations between the GDR and Laos. They stressed the firm determination of their peoples and states to continue working toward deepening the fraternal alliance and cooperation between them in all areas.

Oskar Fischer said in his toast: "Relations between the GDR and the Lao People's Democratic Republic are developing well on the basis of treaties between our two states. The agreements concluded between the general secretaries of our two fraternal parties in May 1977 are being purposefully implemented."

Meanwhile, new and far-reaching agreements have been signed, the minister noted, emphasizing: "We intend, to the best of our ability, to develop and deepen cooperation with the Lao People's Democratic Republic in all areas."

Referring to detente as the determining trend in international life, Oskar Fischer said: "The GDR, standing by its allies and all peace forces, resolutely supports the removal of international conflict situations. We therefore support all states and peoples fighting for freedom and independence from imperialist domination and oppression. We are thus against all policies of interference or intimidation, subversion and hindering of peaceful work by the people. The existence and prosperity of the socialist states in Southeast Asia provides strong incentive for the idea of creating a peace zone in this region."

The minister paid tribute to the success of the Lao communists and the fraternal people of Laos in the defense of the revolutionary achievements and in implementation of the ideas of Marxism-Leninism, according to the conditions of their country. As a vanguard of actually existing socialism in Southeast Asia, Laos has had to solve extraordinarily complicated tasks. In conclusion, Oskar Fischer expressed the conviction that the visit by Phoun Sipaseut will provide fresh incentive for relations between the two countries.

In his reply, Phoun Sipaseut expressed thanks for the cordial reception and stressed "the cordial feelings of friendship and fraternal alliance of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party, the government of the Lao people toward the SED, the government and the people of the GDR, who are fraternally united with us."

The Lao guest praised the achievements of the GDR workers and stressed: "These outstanding successes in building socialism in the GDR represent great encouragement for the people of Laos in the struggle for defense of national independence, socialist reshaping and for the building of socialism in our country."

Since the founding of the Lao People's Democratic Republic 2 years ago, the Lao people have been "engaged in implementing socialist reshaping and in building socialism under the inherited, old-fashioned economic, cultural and social conditions of the previous regime, and of both old and new types of colonialism." They have also had to bear the heavy consequences of the imperialist war of aggression. Despite all these obstacles, the Lao people have proved capable of destroying all maneuvers by the enemy and achieving the first important successes of a fundamental and solid nature. This was expressed, among other things, in the enthusiastic competition movement introduced in the party and army and among all the people following the fifth Central Committee meeting.

Phoun Sipaseut also expressed the certainty "that the good relations between the Lao People's Revolutionary Party and the SED, between our two states and between the Lao people and the people of the GDR will steadily strengthen and develop." This corresponds to the common interest of socialism and serves peace and international security, he said.

DEFENSE MINISTER ADDRESSES ROSTOCK MILITARY MEETING

LD1721111Y East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1600 GMT 17 Aug 78 LD

[Text] At a military meeting in Rostock today, Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and minister for national defense, paid tribute to the achievements of the combat groups of the working class during the 25 years of their existence.

They have proved their worth in numerous situations and, even in the frontline, have repeatedly shown the class opponent the limits of his power. [illegible] bore the party and state leadership deeply appreciate the role of the combat groups, not only in preparing to repulse imperialist aggression, but also in defense.

Referring to the international balance of power, Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann unmasked the anticommunist and anti-Soviet slander campaign undertaken by antidetente imperialist circles. By falsifying historical truths, they are trying to veil their destructive objectives and intentions, he said. The power of the Soviet Union and the other states of the socialist community has, however, limited the chances of success of such endeavors, safeguarding peace for the European peoples for over three decades.

NAZI WAR CRIMINAL TRIED, SENTENCED IN BERLIN

AU171453Y East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 15 Aug 78 p 2 AU

[ADN dispatch from Berlin: "War Criminal Sentenced: Life Imprisonment for Former Member of Nazi Army's Secret Field Police"]

[Excerpt] On 14 August 1978, the First Criminal Bench of the Berlin City Court sentenced Herbert Paland from Halle, a former member of the Secret Police of the Nazi Wehrmacht (GFP), to life imprisonment and permanent deprivation of civil rights for war crimes and crimes against humanity.

The 63-year-old Paland, whose crimes it has now been possible to expose by intensive investigations, was found guilty of having, during his membership in the GFP group 570 and as head of outposts in the period from the summer of 1941 to the summer of 1944 in the territories of the RSFSR and the Belorussion SSR, which were temporarily occupied by the fascist troops--while acting and deciding predominantly independently--systematically persecuted, displaced, ill-treated, proposed for destruction, murdered by his own hands and assigned to fascist forced labor, Soviet citizens, including women and juveniles. The sentence is based on Section 6 of the Statute of the International Military Court in Nuremberg, in combination with Sections 8 and 91 of the GDR Constitution, Sections 91 and 93 as well as other provisions of the Penal Code and on the UN convention of 26 November 1968 making Nazi and war crimes exempt from application of the statute of limitations.

LAMPL GANG MEMBER ARRESTED FOR TRANSIT ABUSE

AU171612Y East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 16 Aug 78 p 2 AU

[ADN dispatch from Berlin: "Accomplice of Criminal Lampl Gang Arrested"]

[Text] On 13 August 1978, GDR security organs arrested 29-year old (West) Berlin resident Christiane Dirrigl, who operated as a courier and informer of the criminal Lampl gang. Christiane Dirrigl was employed by gang leader Lampl and his intimate confidante, Hannelore Krug, who acted as agency head in Berlin (West), in organizing continuous crimes while abusing the transit agreement and the regulations for entering the GDR. She carried out the instructions she received by taking her little child with her so as to disguise the perpetration of the crimes in a refined manner. Investigative proceedings were initiated and an arrest warrant was issued. The child was placed in a children's home for care and attention. The motor vehicle used for the crime was confiscated.

REPORTAGE ON PRESIDENT LOSONCZI'S OFFICIAL ACTIVITIES

Visits Somogy, Tours Kaposvar

LD171758Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1600 GMT 17 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Pal Losonczi arrived in Somogy County early this afternoon at the beginning of a 2-day visit. The president of the Presidential Council was welcomed at Kaposvar by leading officials in the county. Pal Losonczi later attended the meeting of the Executive Committee of the county's party organization, and then paid a visit to the Kaposvar light bulb factory. After hearing the managing director's briefing, he went to see several parts of the factory and talked to members of socialist brigades.

Presents Award

LD171724Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 17 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Anna Ratko has been decorated. Our correspondent reports from parliament:

In his study in the parliament building, Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council, presented an esteemed decoration to Anna Ratko. The honorary chairman of the textile workers union received the Red Banner of Labor award from the Presidential Council in recognition of her work in the workers movement and in public life over several decades.

Present during the solemn moments were Sandor Gaspar, secretary general of the National Trade Union Council, and Mrs Gyorgy Biro, secretary general of the textile workers union.

MAGYAR HIRLAP COMMENTS ON U.S. ATTITUDE TOWARD USSR

LD171855Y Budapest MTI in English 1700 GMT 17 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, August 17, (MTI)--A Thursday commentary of the Budapest daily MAGYAR HIRLAP pinpoints the obvious contradiction in the United States' attitude towards the Soviet Union. "Once they are trying to prove the Soviet Union's infinite weakness, then again are herding the evidence for its overwhelming superiority." "This is a contradiction we encounter day after day," the paper goes on, adding: "In a recent interview President Carter took a stand in favour of improving cooperation with the Soviet Union, just to declare soon afterwards that he sees no way of cutting back the armament expenditures, not even in the case of concluding a SALT agreement. In his report, Defense Secretary Brown underlines that in strategic field the Soviet Union and the United States are on a par, but urges immediately new military efforts" (the author names the examples adding that the opinion can be heard in the State Department that Soviet-American relations, and consequently the whole international situation, have reached a very difficult phase as the elements of cooperation are all but outnumbered by motives of competition.

"Competition used to be recognized earlier too," the article runs. "Nevertheless there had always been a hardly tangible, but still existing limit to emphasizing differences. The danger of an open confrontation revived dialogue to seek a solution.... In spite of all problems this is not otherwise today either. It is however obvious that under the slogan of competition selectively applied attempts to tap the limits of tolerance have multiplied recently.

After the Vietnam trauma and a series of more political scandals the purified United States appears on the international stage as a superpower which on the one hand makes even its own allies feel its superiority (relegating an earlier popular theory of trilateral), and is ready, on the other, to hold up or even to reverse changes which are unfavourable for it," the commentator writes. The article then points out that in this new-type of situation various models are being fabricated in the United States and elsewhere in the West to support also theoretically this political attitude. These attempts include an essay, cited by the daily as well, "on Soviet global strategies," which was published in a periodical of the International Institute of Strategic Sciences of London. The essay claims that although dialogue is necessary from the point of view of the prevention of war, but at the same time it may be a suitable means of "influencing the communist countries' policy." "Taey acknowledge the importance of a dialogue, but they degrade it into a mere necessity, eventually into a necessary evil, which has to be taken on without trust, full of suspicion and loaded with backthoughts. Is there any wonder that this attitude arouses, in the end, serious doubts with the other side concerning sincerity and good intentions?" MAGYAR HIRLAP's article concludes.

DEPUTY MINISTER TOROK ON TRADE WITH CAPITALIST COUNTRIES

AU171554Y Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 13 Aug 78 p 5 AU

[Istvan Matko interview with Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade Istvan Torok: "Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade Istvan Torok Has the Word; In a Well-Considered System of Relations"--date and place of interview not given]

[Text] [Question] The development of our foreign trade is closely connected with the position and development of our economy. This is one of the reasons for a continued keen interest in views imparting information on both achievements and problems, and in analyses published or feasible paths of development.

The principles guiding trade policy in foreign economic relations with advanced capitalist countries are well known. Nevertheless, one also encounters extreme views entertained by parts of the public on this matter. According to one of them, the "residue principle" is being applied to our economic relations with the capitalist countries: With this group, we transact only that particular portion of our foreign trade which cannot be transacted with the socialist countries. The other view is: Our foreign trade with the capitalist countries has assumed such an emphasis lately that it may cause a shift of scale in our relations with the socialist countries.

What could have motivated the development of such views and are they realistic to any degree today? In the process of rapidly changing world market influences, how can one assess foreign economic relations between Hungary and the advanced capitalist countries? These were the issues our staff member Istvan Matko discussed with Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade Istvan Torok:

[Answer] Above all, it is important to realize that the economic relations developed by Hungary with nonsocialist countries cannot be separated from its economic relations with the socialist countries and its participation in socialist integration.

The realistic processes of the economy do not confirm the extreme views. Our foreign trade with the advanced capitalist countries increased 17 percent last year, and the portion of this group of countries in our overall foreign trade turnover today is 35 percent. Our foreign trade relations are dynamically expanding with the developing countries as well.

[Question] However, it is another question whether our foreign trade with advanced capitalist countries is not overconcentrated.

[Answer] In the past decades--partly for traditional, partly for geographical and partly for structural reasons--indubitably strong market centers of gravitation have developed; some 70 percent of our advanced capitalist foreign trade is transacted with 5 European countries: The FRG, Austria, Italy, Switzerland and Grat Britain. The Common Market's share of our total trade with capitalist countries is 60 percent. If we look at the relative scale of our trade, export products and import requirements, we cannot speak of any distortion or market shift that could endanger the continued expansion of our economic relations. However, I am convinced that--due partly to the urgent requirement to change the structure of products--a continued expansion and increase of our foreign trade can be carried out through loosening the traditional, West Europe-oriented concentration of our foreign trade. Our enterprises are already looking for means to expand and alternatives--markets in Northern Europe, the United States, Japan and Canada. This is necessary not only for the aforementioned reasons, but also because, in addition to discriminatory obstacles, we are encountering, along several lines, incidental obstacles also that hinder the competitiveness of Hungarian goods. To cite only a few recent examples from the Common Market frame of reference: A quantitative restriction is imposed on our textile goods; the exports of our steel industry products are limited; and, as is known, a few years ago we suffered considerable losses through agricultural protection measures.

In addition to all this, we will have to face the complex problems of a changing era in the world economy in future. The downturn necessitates a diversification of markets and a loosening of concentration. The trade policy climate developing in West Europe is not showing an improvement. Of course, our partners must realize that foreign trade is a "two-way street," that exporting and importing togetner constitute a mutual interest. At our bilateral talks and in interntional organizations, where foreign trade matters are discussed, we must strongly press for an improvement of the trade policy climate.

[Question] In addition to central organs and the ministries, what role can our enterprises play in this?

[Answer] In their business policy, they must take the marketing possibilities of the advanced capitalist countries overseas more strongly into consideration. I know that this is not an easy task since, from the viewpoint of expenses and profitability, distant markets are more complicated; and at least as fundamental is the fact that there are considerably greater demands imposed on the quality of goods, the advanced nature of their technical standard, precise adherence to delivery schedules and a prompt satisfying of servicing requirements. The fulfillment of these prerequisites is indispensable in the sharpening competition.

[Question] Recently, cooperation between the advanced capitalist countries' and the socialist countries' enterprises has been increasingly discussed. Problems are also noted in this respect....

[Answer] This issue should not be regarded as an aspect of trade policy or interstate relations. It is a matter of enterprise business policy. Cooperation--barter and compensatory transactions--has a history. They began to come alive when the process of liberalization was replaced by tightening, by restrictive measures in international trade. I do not think that this endeavor can be criticized where articulated [kapcsolt] business ventures are indicative of mutual economic interests between enterprises. A forced articulation is something else again, and, should this be the case, it can be assumed that this method is preferred because of the exporting enterprises's complacency or market organizational insufficiencies. It seems from the practice of our enterprises that these are insignificant. Of course, even this situation would undoubtedly change if, in their purchases--whether machine industry products or other industrial products necessary for their production are involved--Western enterprises took Hungarian enterprises, export possibilities more into consideration. Incidentally, there are numerous good initial results with some Swiss and FRG enterprises. However, greater attention should be paid, in any case, to one aspect of these business ventures. That is the fact that articulation should not cause a distortion in terms--in prices.

[Question] Can cooperative ventures impart a new impetus to strengthening and expanding economic relations?

[Answer] It is the opinion of a few Western economists primarily, and this is also shared by some West European enterprises, that cooperation in production will play a secondary, marginal role in international economic relations in the future. I do not share this view and it is not borne out by experience either. Our cooperative ventures with the advanced capitalist countries only go back a few years and yet they have produced numerous results--not only for Hungarian but also for the partner enterprises.

The number of contracts concluded on cooperative ventures by the end of 1977 exceeds 550 and 345 of them are operational today. Some 5 percent of our exports to capitalist countries are transacted within the framework of these cooperative ventures. They play a considerable role in the exporting of certain groups of products, including, for instance, the exporting of agricultural machinery and chemical industry products, and their rate in machine industry exports is close to 25 percent. We regard these as initial results. Further efforts are required in the development of cooperative ventures in third markets as well. It is a fact that cooperative activity calls for greater diligence and more patience by enterprises, and a considerable strengthening of trust between partners, as compared with the conclusion of straightforward buying and selling deals and contracts. However, when all is said and done, the scepticism toward it cannot be justified. For this very reason, we encourage cooperative ventures and have confidence in their future development, since not only do they play a stabilizing role in the cooperation of the enterprises concerned in the longer term, but they have a considerable impact on the development of economic relations among states as well.

[Question] While we are on the topic of cooperation and the development of relations, how does the composition of our exports to the industrially advanced capitalist countries change?

[Answer] We cannot be satisfied with the results of the past years, despite the fact that fundamental changes have also taken place in the past two decades. In the composition of our export products, the ratio of food industry and agricultural products has decreased from approximately 50 percent to 30 percent, and the exporting of industrial consumer goods is presently increasing and stands at 23 percent. The export ratio of Hungarian machine industry products, however, is marking time and amounts, now as before, to some 5 percent. The potential of the Hungarian machine industry--and, I should add, market requirements as well--furnish a considerably greater possibility than this. I am confident that, under the effect of a more flexible adaptability, enterprise efforts to change the composition of products will sooner or later produce results in this respect.

WHEAT QUALITY IMPROVED, BULK BUYING IN PROCESS

Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 12 Aug 78 p 1 WA

[Text] Bulk buying of grains continues to progress smoothly. According to reports from the grain trust, a total of 3.3 million tons of produce has been purchased to date, of which 2.8 million tons are bread grain while the remainder is malting barley.

As a result of thorough preparation and good cooperation with the farms, the buying and storage of produce has been smooth from the outset. This is true despite the fact that at the beginning of the harvest many farms delivered grain with a moisture content as high as 25-30 percent. Indicative of this was the fact that of 370,000 tons delivered through 19 July, 324,000 tons had to be dried.

After 20 July, the moisture content of grains gradually decreased and the pace of purchasing accelerated. In the period between 20 and 26 July, 669,000 tons of grain were bought. During the following 7 days a record 1.174 million tons were delivered, due to more rapid harvesting. Not even then were there any delays; the delivery depots were in operation nights and Sundays.

In preparation for receipt of wheat in accordance with quality, the Ministry of Agriculture and Food has called for the inspection of wheat content this year. Consequently, 37 state farms and 289 cooperatives have delivered 650,000 tons of wheat on this basis to 25 delivery depots. Cooperation between the depots designated to prepare objective ratings and the farms delivering to them was excellent, too. It can be considered a good sign that, as compared to expectations and despite flattening and weed infestation, preliminary inspections reveal that the wheat will be somewhat better than last year. The hectoliter weight is 73-78 kilograms. The makeup and bakery value of milling wheat is also somewhat better than last year. It is of medium elasticity. On the whole, the bakeries can count on a flour supply of balanced quality. In view of buying directives and the availability of storage space, the grain trust has planned to have state farms and cooperatives store 800,000 tons of grain. Rental contracts have been signed to this end and 700,000 tons have already been stored in the rented facilities.

BUDAPEST TELEVISION BROADCASTS IN LANGUAGES OF NATIONALITIES

AU171133Y Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1100 GMT 17 Aug 78 AU

[Text] Budapest Television has introduced a special program in the languages of the nationalities which will be broadcast once a month. Last night's program was devoted to the life and work of citizens of the Serbo-Croatian and German nationalities. The Hungarian radio carries broadcasts for the nationalities in their languages. Pecs radio program contains a daily half hour broadcast in Serbo-Croatian.

WARSAW RADIO REPORTS ON CARTER PRESS CONFERENCE

LD1809444Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0100 GMT 18 Aug 78 LD

[Text] At a press conference in Washington yesterday, U.S. President Jimmy Carter said he would veto Congress' decision to cut allocations for arms deliveries to NATO countries, and to build, against the administration's policy, a new nuclear aircraft carrier. Carter also admitted that a possible failure of the U.S.-Israeli summit conference, to be held on 5 September at Camp David, could lead to a rapid deterioration in the Near East situation.

TRYBUNA LUDU COMMENTS ON U.S. POSITION ON DETENTE

AU1615304Y Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 14 Aug 78 p 7 AU

[Longin Pastusiak article: "Objective Premises and Subjective Views--The United States and Detente"]

[Excerpt] Although the United States is, industrially, a highly developed country, its social infrastructure is neglected. American society is insisting more and more on solving socioeconomic shortcomings, improving the situation of American cities, insuring medical care, improving the state of education, protecting the national environment and so on. This requires enormous sums of money, and this is why it is necessary to put a ceiling on armaments. The American social infrastructure can be modernized under the conditions of detente, and this is why the socioeconomic problems of the United States are an objective factor in promoting detente in Washington's foreign policy.

I have noted only some of the subjective factors influencing the U.S. establishment's attitude toward detente. It is important to view these factors as a whole and naturally interdependent. These factors induced the West to accept the Soviet detente proposal at the beginning of this decade. This was because the West had to consider objective reality if its policy were to be rational and effective.

This is why we are all the more astonished and disturbed by the sounds that have been reaching us lately from Washington on the subject of detente and the U.S. attitude toward the Soviet Union.

There is the impression that Washington is in the midst of a certain political chaos and that the administration has not as yet been able to coordinate its policy either in the domestic or in the foreign sector.

This chaos is due to the fact that the United States has gone through a number of crises, one after another, in the past few years: The Vietnam War, which created deep domestic divisions; the Watergate affair, which caused a crisis in the federal government; and the scandals with the CIA, the FBI and Lockheed. All this has been intensified by a profound economic recession, tensions between the White House and the Congress and other socio-political problems.

The new administration, whose experience is rather limited, has not been able to cope with the situation. President Carter is finding it difficult to establish good relations with the Congress. In the old days it was enough for the president to have good contacts with a few influential congressmen and senators in order to easily win congressional support for his policy.

Today such influential people can no longer be found within the Congress and the administration is unable to cope with the new configuration of the Capitol.

One of the President's close advisors has been claiming for some time now that since the United States has shaken off the various crises I have mentioned, the balance of power has changed in its favor and Washington can afford to engage in more vigorous activities and to impose its own policy in international relations, especially in East-West relations. Some U.S. politicians also believe that greater concessions could be gained through a sharper policy toward the USSR. This view is irrational, all the more so since no major changes have occurred in the balance of power between the USSR and the United States in the past few years, and if so then certainly not in favor of the United States.

In one of his speeches President Carter stated that the Soviet Union should "make a choice between confrontation and cooperation" and that the United States is ready to make this choice. PRAVDA was right in observing that "this approach to the problem has been wrongly addressed because the Soviet Union has long made an unequivocal choice in favor of peace and cooperation. This kind of approach by the U.S. President merely shows that precisely the United States, and more precisely the present administration, has not as yet made a final choice.

TRYBUNA LUDU REPORTS JAPAN PRESSURED INTO SIGNING PRC TREATY

AU162141Y Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 14 Aug 78 p 2 AU

[Commentary by PAP Tokyo correspondent Tadeusz Rubach: "The Signing of the Japanese-Chinese Treaty"]

[Text] The treaty signed in Peking is no doubt an event greatly exceeding the sphere of Japanese-Chinese relations, for it is not a treaty that has formally ended the state of war and finally normalized relations between the two countries. If this were the case, we would have to welcome it with joy in the same way we welcomed the establishment of Japanese-Chinese diplomatic relations 6 years ago.

However, the point is that the treaty signed in Peking contains formulas that have drawn Japan into the orbit of China's antidetente and anti-Soviet activities. In this way the Japanese Government has departed from its proclaimed policy of "equal distance" in relations with its closest great neighbors--the Soviet Union and China. It has thus departed from the policy that, in the view of the majority of the Japanese people and many prominent representatives of Japan's political and economic circles, was most compatible with the country's most broadly conceived long-term interests.

The Japanese-Chinese negotiations on the treaty lasted almost 4 years. It is true that Tokyo had hesitated for a long time before agreeing to sign a document whose anti-Soviet tenor is so unequivocal. The Japanese negotiators tried to tone down the meaning of the so-called antihegemony clause that the Chinese side insisted on including in the treaty, but they met with the resolute opposition of Peking, for whom the treaty has value only as an instrument of anti-Soviet policy.

The Tokyo circles are maintaining that personal strife within Japanese Government circles was responsible for Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda, who hesitated a great deal, finally agreeing to sign the treaty on China's conditions.

It is believed in Tokyo that a great role was also played in this connection by the recent pressure exerted on Japan by the United States, which sees the Japanese-Chinese treaty as a useful instrument of its policy of confrontation with the Soviet Union in the Far East.

Succumbing to pressure from Peking and Washington, Japan has capitulated and signed a treaty whose import is contrary to its vital interests. It is also obvious that a treaty between two states, directed against a third state, will not help promote detente and stabilization in the Far East. On the contrary, it may help intensify the tension in that area of the world.

BAD WEATHER DELAYS HARVEST IN MOST AREAS

LD161825Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 16 Aug 78 LD

[Excerpt] The second half of August promises to cause hard work for our farmers. Because of delays in plant vegetation and frequent rainfall, grain has been harvested so far from a much smaller area than at this time last year, and in many northern and eastern areas of Poland and in sub-mountainous regions it was possible to start the harvest in earnest only this week.

Halfway Mark Reached

LD170906Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0600 GMT 17 Aug 78 LD

[Summary] The harvest is passing its halfway mark. Biggest delays are recorded in Olsztyn, Elblag, Gdansk and Koszalin voivodships where only just over 10 percent of grain crops have been cut. Over 65 percent of grain crops have been gathered in by the farmers of Biala Podlaska Voivodship.

Report on Harvest Progress

LD180922Y Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 16 Aug 78 LD

[Excerpt] In Wroclaw Province, grain crops have been harvested on 36 percent of the area. Harvesting of rye is coming to an end. In Walbrzych and Jelenia Gora Provinces, many grain crops are still not ripe enough to be harvested and the farmers are waiting for the right moment to start work. Soldiers commanded by Captain Ryszard Anysz are using combine harvesters to help gather in straw in the fields of the Trzebnica agricultural combine in Wroclaw Province. Soldiers from the Silesian Military District are also carrying out work in Gorzow, Katowice, Legnica, Opole and Zielona Gora provinces. Their aid is of particular importance because harvesting work has piled up as a result of the bad weather. The soldiers are operating straw balers and are working as tractor and combine harvester drivers. Army field workshops installed on motor vehicles are directed to repair breakdowns of agricultural equipment.

Harvest Progress Slower

LD180932Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0306 GMT 18 Aug 78 LD

[Summary] Although we are now in the second half of August, the harvest has barely reached the halfway mark. Grain still has to be harvested on about 4 million hectares; that is, between 1 and 1.5 million hectares more than at this time last year.

MORE ON OFFICIAL VISIT OF PRC'S HUA KUO-FENG

Talks Continue

LD171740Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1623 GMT 17 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Bucharest, August 17 (TANJUG)--Nicolae Ceausescu, head of the Romanian Communist Party and Romania's president, and Hua Kuo-feng, chairman of the Chinese Communist Party and China's premier, today had the second round of talks here lasting for two hours.

Although nothing has been revealed about the talks, observers here believe they covered international topics and reviewed world developments. One of the major topics is believed to have been ways of encouraging the relaxation of international tension and promoting democratic relations in the world.

The two leaders are understood to have reaffirmed the positions voiced in their last night's toasts concerning the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, and neocolonialism, and for equitable international relations.

Political circles here point to the successful course of Hua Kuo-feng's visit and to the identity or similarity of views on the main questions discussed by the two leaders.

SCINTEIA, ROMANIA LIBERA, as well as Romanian television and radio, widely cover the Chinese leader's visit and the Romanian-Chinese political dialogue at top level.

Hua Receives Diplomatic Chiefs

AU171704Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1600 GMT 17 Aug 78 AU

[Text] Hua Kuo-feng, chairman of the CCP Central Committee and premier of the PRC State Council, this afternoon received the chiefs of diplomatic missions accredited to Bucharest at the Victoria Square Palace. Comrade Hua Kuo-feng had a talk with the diplomatic corps members in a cordial atmosphere.

Ceausescu, Hua Attend Gala Performance

AU172044Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 2000 GMT 17 Aug 78 AU

[Text] We want to inform you that this evening Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, Comrade Elena Ceausescu and Comrade Hua Kuo-feng attended a gala performance at the Palace of Sports and Culture organized by the Council for Socialist Culture and Education in honor of the high-ranking Chinese guest.

The arrival in the official box of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, Comrade Elena Ceausescu and Comrade Hua Kuo-feng was greeted by the citizens present with prolonged and enthusiastic applause and cheers. The national anthems of the PRC and the Socialist Republic of Romania were played.

A vivid expression of the Romanian-Chinese friendship, the performance, which earned long applause, consisted of a succession of musical pieces and dances inspired by the life and creative activity of the two peoples and by the achievements of the two countries on the road to socialism.

Hua Visits Oil Equipment Enterprise

AU1811402Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1100 GMT 18 Aug 78 AU

[Text] The official friendly visit paid by Comrade Hua Kuo-feng to Romania at Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's invitation continues today in the same atmosphere of complete satisfaction with the new Romanian-Chinese summit dialog--a telling expression of the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between the two parties, countries and peoples.

The summit talks, which continue, stress the common desire to give a new impetus to the all-round development of Romanian-Chinese relations in the interest of accelerating the process of building the new system in the two countries and in the interest of the general cause of socialism, progress and peace.

At noon--within the framework of the official friendly visit he is paying to our country--Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, chairman of the CCP Central Committee and premier of the PRC State Council, began a tour in the country. The high-ranking guest, who is being accompanied by Comrade Manea Manescu, member of the Executive Political Committee and prime minister of the government, together with other Romanian and Chinese officials, arrived in Ploesti municipality. After passing through the city's main street, which was festively decorated, the official motorcade stopped in front of the "1 May" oil equipment enterprise where Comrade Hua Kuo-feng and the other officials accompanying him were welcomed with joy and feelings of great respect and appreciation by thousands of Ploesti residents, and by working people from this well-known enterprise which has developed and been modernized at a particularly rapid rate in the past 10 years.

At the enterprise entrance, Comrade Hua Kuo-feng was welcomed by Comrade Ion Circei, first secretary of the county party committee and chairman of the Prahova County People's Council, who, on behalf of the communists and all working people of Prahova County, expressed his pleasure at hosting the high-ranking guest. A unit consisting of members of patriotic guards and young people from the detachments for the fatherland's defense presented arms. Young people in folk costumes presented flowers. Long ovations expressed the people's satisfaction with the new Romanian-Chinese summit dialog.

The visit to the "1 May" enterprise in Ploesti began with the presentation of a short historical account of the unit. The hosts explained, on the basis of models, graphs and products, the evolution of the construction of oil equipment in our country and stressed that by the end of the current 5-year plan the enterprise's industrial output, which has introduced and will continue to introduce new installations and equipment for the oil, mining and metallurgical industries, will have almost doubled compared with the 1975 output.

There is a graph to display that the enterprise's products are being exported to more than 30 countries, thus contributing to the fact that Romania ranks second in the world in exports of oil equipment. The hosts also stressed that all the oil equipment manufactured here has been designed by Romanians and that the specialized central has its own research and design institute in the field. The visit to the "1 May" enterprise continues at this hour.

MAGAZINE REPORTS ON TIES AMONG SOCIALIST COUNTRIES

AU171318Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1120 GMT 17 Aug 78 AU

[For Close Friendship With All the Socialist Countries--AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 17/8/1978--Under this headline ROMANIAN NEWS prints in its last issue the following commentary:

An important part of the exposition made by President Nicolae Ceausescu to the recent meeting of the central party and state active deals with Romania's relations with the other socialist countries, with the relations among the socialist countries as a whole. As a matter of fact, it is well known that the steady development of friendship, solidarity and cooperation with all the socialist countries has always been a major concern of Romania's foreign policy. This has nothing to do with the circumstances, it is an orientation on principle, an essential political option, programmatic in character: It is proved by the resolutions of the Romanian Communist Party congress, it is re-confirmed and sanctioned by the very political and ideological charter of the party--the R.C.P. programme: "Romania's international activity". The programme shows "will focus on the collaboration with all the socialist countries--a factor of utmost significance in the development of socialism, of our country, and all the socialist countries".

It is in this spirit that the relations among the socialist countries in their multi-various aspects were approached--openly, frankly, intent on overcoming the present difficulties, on remaking the unity of the socialist countries. For it is precisely on the problems of the relations among the socialist countries, of strengthening their unity that the consolidation of socialism in the world depends, as well as its growing role and influence on the evolution of the international life. It is the obvious task of the socialist countries to prove the superiority of socialism both in the sphere of internal construction--of building a system free of all exploitation and oppression, democratic, providing optimal conditions for human development--and in the sphere of international relations. As far as the latter aspect is concerned, the socialist countries are called to assert a new type of relations--of full equality and equity definitely opposing the old relations based on inequality, domination, oppression and exploitation of the weak by the strong, through dictat, force or interference.

Certainly, for such relations of full equality and equity to be established--a new political reality unprecedented in history--a long process was required, a process that implied searches, endeavors and improvements as well. Difficulties were also known in its progress, and erroneous points of view, while phenomena and practices alien to the spirit of socialism had to be overcome. Particularly complex, this process cannot be conceived of as something finished, completed, the much more so as it concerns states of different size, economic-social development level, with specific national particularities and traditions. The experience accumulated, life itself have imposed respect for national independence and sovereignty, equality of rights, non-interference in internal affairs, mutual advantage and comradely help, internationalist solidarity as fundamental principles in the relations among the socialist countries. These are principles on which Romania has firmly and invariably grounded her relations with all the socialist states and which the Romanian Communist Party has consistently endeavoured to make deeply rooted.

Unfortunately there still are problems among the various socialist countries. It is with justice that President Ceausescu stressed that realities should not be concealed, to create the impression that among the socialist countries there cannot be misunderstandings, that all problems among them are solved.

In fact, life has shown that the passage to socialism did not bring about an automatic or immediate solution of complex problems deeply rooted in history. And one should also think that in the development of the relations among the socialist countries, in the approach to the problems of socialist construction or interpretation of processes or phenomena of the international life, different opinions, different or even divergent points of views can, and indeed do, occur. Unfortunately, new problems have arisen of late among some states, and there have been negative evolutions, too. These disputes can only damage socialism, diminishing its influence worldwide. In line with the principle of non-interference in someone else's affairs these problems are the direct concern of the respective states which must take action and solve them by way of understanding, on the basis of mutual respect, of the principles of socialism. The common character of the state system, the common materialist dialectical philosophy, cannot prevent problems or differences of opinions from occuring among the socialist countries, but they are major premises for their just and equitable, principled settlement.

The Romanian Communist Party has taken a firm stand for these differences not to affect the development of the relations of friendship and collaboration. The problems ought to be discussed openly, from party to party, from leadership to leadership, in an endeavour to find the right solutions. Any approach to any question certainly implies mutual respect, receptivity and good faith with no artificially created "pending questions" which in fact do not exist, excluding all form of interference in the internal affairs. By so doing, the points of view may be brought closer to one another. And even if differences of view do persist, under no circumstance should they be amplified or enhanced; it is life, facts that are to be the ultimate judge and show which is the right stand.

Life, Romania's very experience have shown that this is the only way that can help surmounting any difficulty, developing relations of friendship and collaboration. It is on the basis of such a policy on principle that Romania has developed good relations with all the socialist countries without exception. So, our country's experience is a live example that such relations can exist.

In that respect, President Nicolae Ceausescu's exposition emphasized the good relations between Romania and the Soviet Union, with the Ceausescu-Brezhnev meeting holding a decisive role in promoting Romanian-Soviet collaborations.

Stress was laid in the exposition on the policy promoting the development of the good relations with the People's Republic of China, once more illustrated by President Nicolae Ceausescu's visit to that country--during his Asian itinerary which also included the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, Laos and Democratic Kampuchea--a visit which gave a further strong impetus to the deepening relations of friendship with all these countries. A further remarkable contribution on that line will no doubt be made by the visit to our country of Chairman Hua Kuo-feng. In no way does Romania oppose the relations with China and the other socialist countries in Asia to her relations with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries in Europe or on other continents--just as she does not oppose the relations with the Soviet Union and other countries to the relations with the People's Republic of China and the other socialist countries in Asia. On the contrary, all these relations that Romania has with the socialist countries without exception are completing one another into an entity underlain by the firm policy of making an active contribution to strengthening the unity and solidarity of all the socialist states.

It goes without saying that in connection with the disputes among others Romania would not accept to side with one socialist country against another, to broaden the [word indistinct] and add to tension, but just the opposite, she will always be for their settlement, taking what is common, fundamental in the relations among the socialist countries as a basis.

As a founding member of the Council of Economic and Mutual Assistance (CMEA) Romania takes an active part in this organization.

As a member of the Warsaw Treaty, Romania will develop military collaboration with the other socialist countries in its membership.

SCINTEIA ADVOCATES STRENGTHENING REVOLUTIONARY VIGILANCE

AU1714407 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 15 Aug 78 pp 1, 3 AU

[Editorial article: "Strengthening Revolutionary Vigilance--An Essential Duty of Cadres, of Communists and All Working People"]

[Text] During these days, which precede the great celebration of our fatherland's liberation, a great upsurge in socialist competition is taking place throughout the country to implement the important tasks set by the 11th RCP Congress and the national conference. In an atmosphere of great patriotic enthusiasm, millions of working people in towns and villages are making their devoted contribution to implementing this year's task which is decisive for the 5-year plan of the scientific-technical revolution. It is their unsparing efforts day by day and their creative energy that form the country's dynamic picture of full socialist progress. It is enough to recall that in the first 2 1/2 years of the current 5-year plan, the plan has been exceeded by some 40 billion lei in order to demonstrate the determination with which our workers class, peasantry, intelligentsia and all our people act in close unity with the party and its secretary general, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, to resolutely implement the party program and to insure the rapid progress of our socialist fatherland.

Building with diligence and devotion Socialist Romania's tomorrow, all our country's citizens--Romanians, Hungarians, Germans and other nationalities--are also vitally interested in defending, with the greatest vigilance, their revolutionary achievements, their socialist property, the fatherland's independence and sovereignty and in constantly guarding the bright edifice they are building with their own hands.

It is well known that the new socialist system is being built under very complex international conditions, when imperialism and reactionary forces hostile to progress still exist in the world and when reaction and violence are fanned in some countries. At the same time, as our party's secretary general, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, stated: "One must not forget that turncoats and declasse elements still exist in socialist countries who would betray their fatherland for a handful of silver and put themselves into the service of reactionary circles and the enemies of their own people. One must also not forget that intensive espionage and subversive activity is taking place in various forms against the socialist countries. However, as life proves, all these endeavors are in vain. The victorious progress of socialism cannot be stopped by any ill-willed attacks since it proves itself more and more as the only means for mankind's liberation from exploitation and oppression and as the only means of achieving the ideals of freedom and social and national justice for all peoples."

It is well known that international reactionary forces and imperialist cesspools try all ways and means to use the corrupt elements that have been pushed by the dynamics of social progress to the periphery of society and the remaining elements of the former exploiting classes, fond of sloth and leisure, to harm the work of building the new system. They are human beings lacking the most elementary moral norms who, in their nothingness, are ready to sell their fatherland for jingling rewards, who are ready to betray the country where they were born, that brought them up and offered them the brightest prospects for their life and fulfillment, and who are ready to put their human dignity up for auction. It is crystal clear that the members of our society can only feel the deepest contempt toward such human degradation. It is crystal clear that toward such profoundly blamable deeds it is necessary to show firm determination under any circumstances and to combat them without any restraint.

It is no secret that to achieve their dirty purposes, hostile agencies resort to the most varied and "enticing" forms of corruption to attract elements greedy for money and an easy life and ready at any time to betray their fatherland and people for mean purposes. To counteract such actions--which often take place under unexpected forms but all of which have the same hidden motive: To harm the people's achievements and the work of socialist construction--the party bodies and organizations have the highly responsible duty to mobilize all cadres, all communists and all working masses to be most vigilant. It is necessary to see, with exactingness and responsibility, that the party and state decisions and the laws and all norms and regulations in this respect be firmly respected everywhere. One of the primary targets must be respect for the party and state secrets which have more than once been the "target" of imperialist actions to harm the interests of our country and people. It is imperative that all laws on keeping state and office secrets be implemented. This is the best means for each citizen to show the greatest spirit of responsibility, vigilance and revolutionary combativeness.

In this context, one must strongly emphasize the need to firmly counter any tendency toward chattering and careless "innocent talk" whereby office secrets and problems from certain institutions and economic units are disclosed in an off-hand and irresponsible manner. No one should take office affairs and tasks incumbent upon him at his work place for personal affairs and tasks. In our socialist society, the work performed by each man and by each society member--be he lathe worker, peasant, designer, professor or any responsible person--implies a great deal of responsibility toward the working collective and toward society, and this work must not be discussed in the public market place in small talk since this will benefit only elements hostile to our revolutionary achievements. None of us should be indifferent toward the attitudes of those who publicize secret matters in an irresponsible manner. Under such circumstances each of us has the communist and civic duty to promptly and intransigently react to curb any frivolity, thus cutting off all channels leaking information which is a state secret.

Certainly, it is normal and natural that work problems and problems concerning the activity of one or another enterprise should be discussed. However, this should be done within an organized framework and should not be the subject of irresponsible chattering. Work problems, problems of personal or of broader interest may arise within the framework of certain collectives of working people in enterprises and institutions. However, practice has proved that when such problems are discussed within an organized framework, within a working collective, and when our existing democratic institutions are used for this purpose, the best solutions are effectively and efficiently found. A telling example in this respect is the current round of general meetings of the working people, the workers' supreme forum for leading economic units, which have discussed--with exactingness and great patriotic responsibility--and resolved--as producers, collective owners of the means of production and as users of the results of their work--thousands of the most complex problems, be they of a general or a personal nature.

In light of these basic imperatives, which follow from the ever greater and complex construction work performed by our people under party leadership, the party bodies and organizations must firmly cultivate among the ranks of all communists, members of the Union of Communist Youth and among all citizens, irrespective of profession, age or nationality, the high principles of our communist ethics and morals and, most of all, socialist patriotism and boundless devotion toward the people, the fatherland and the party, as well as the resolute determination to unflinchingly defend the wonderful achievements of our socialist system and the unshakable desire to insure--by all ways and means and with all their energy--the country's firm advance toward ever higher stages of progress and civilization of the communist future. Sovereignty, independence and the fatherland's integrity, as well as the pride and dignity of knowing that he is a son of this country is for each citizen in Socialist Romania a valuable treasure, the dearest value in his heart and an awareness for which he must always be ready to sacrifice even his life.

A high commandment of the intensive educational-political activity which must be carried out in this respect by the party bodies and organizations is the one of cultivating, in the awareness of each citizen in the fatherland, progressive moral features such as revolutionary responsibility toward the socialist collective, uprightness, honesty and commendable probity in all circumstances, a sober and fully modest attitude, a spirit of devotion to the basic interests of the community and full agreement between the principles and norms applied in public and private life. Only by accomplishing such concepts and attitudes which are characteristic of our social climate will we be able to create the atmosphere that will completely annihilate the harmful action of declasse and antisocial elements. Civic awareness--that has to be instilled into each member of the collective at an early age--requires as its corollary merciless intolerance toward any antipatriotic or antisocial manifestation and the transformation of revolutionary vigilance into concrete action by everyone to defend the essential interests of socialist society. It is in this direction that the means, manifestations and actions of the educational-political work should be firmly channeled, whose efficiency and degree of influence on the awareness of each citizen should also be measured on the basis of each citizen's capability to watch and respond with vigilance and determination to any manifestation or action that will, in one way or another, harm our socialist achievements and our people's efforts aimed at building a new system on our fatherland's soil.

High responsibility, both professional, political and moral, is incumbent on specialists and cadres who have been entrusted with the mandate to represent our country in various actions abroad--in economic relations, scientific, cultural and political events and so forth--to fulfill the mission entrusted to them by the party and people under such circumstances. And it is natural that within the context of our policy of continuously expanding relations of cooperation and collaboration with all world countries, irrespective of social system, such actions are constantly being expanded. This is why, in continuing to pay attention to raising and shaping--among the ranks of the workers, the peasantry and intelligentsia--militants and cadres for all fields of activity, the party bodies and organizations must constantly insure a broad aktiv of experienced people and people with a high degree of political awareness, professional competence and probity and with a great spirit of responsibility toward the fate of the fatherland and socialism, and capable of honorably fulfilling their tasks.

In working with all our enthusiasm and skill to commendably build socialism in Romania, let us also vigilantly guard and defend our achievements of yesterday, of today and of tomorrow, thus insuring the fatherland's ever more forceful progress toward ever higher peaks of the communist future.

TU CHAIRMAN PANA MEETS WITH SPANISH TU OFFICIAL

AU171813Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1730 GMT 17 Aug 78 AU

[Text] Comrade Gheorghe Pana, chairman of the Central Council of the General Union of Trade Unions of Romania, today met with Comrade Marcelino Camacho, secretary general of the Trade Union of Workers Commissions from Spain, who is on vacation in our country. The meeting took place in a cordial, friendly atmosphere.

FESTIVE MEETING MARKS PRESS DAY, SCINTEIA ANNIVERSARY

AU152030Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1906 GMT 15 Aug 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 15/8/1978--The Romanian press day and 47 years since the first issue of SCINTEIA newspaper are celebrated in Romania on August 15.

The press is one of the most powerful instruments of building a society in which social justice should fully triumph and which should secure the growing welfare of all the working people, the free development of human personality, of building a superior civilization in a world of international peace and collaboration, of respect for the independence and sovereignty of all nations, of solidarity with all the peoples struggling for national and social liberation, for progress and free development.

An illustration of the democratism characterizing the contemporary Romanian press is the great number of newspapers and reviews in the languages of the coinhabiting nationalities. Thus, of the 515 newspapers and reviews brought out in 11,457,000 copies, 52 publications in 750,450 copies are in the languages of the coinhabiting nationalities. [Some] 32 newspapers and reviews in 613,500 copies are in Magyar and 8 publications in 101,750 copies are in German. These data prove that, from this point of view as well, just as in all the domains of the economic, social, political and cultural life, all conditions of assertion are secured to the coinhabiting nationalities in Romania.

The festive meeting organized in Bucharest, marking this event, highlighted the important role incumbent on the press, its tasks in mirroring the opinions of the masses of working people, serving as a rostrum for the advanced experience in all domains of activity for deepening and expanding socialist democracy, improving management in all domains, moulding the communist consciousness according to the demands of translating into life the principles of socialist ethics and equity.

BRIEFS

ENVOY TO DPRK APPOINTED--Comrade Paul Marinescu has been appointed by presidential decree as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Socialist Republic of Romania to the DPRK in lieu of Comrade Dumitru Popa, who has been given other duties. [Text] [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 12 Aug 78 p 5 AU]

ITALIAN AGRICULTURAL DELEGATION--An Italian agricultural delegation led by Giuseppe Zurlo, under secretary of state at the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, visited our country 4-11 August at the invitation of the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry. The Italian guests visited agricultural research and experimental institutes and production units and conducted talks at the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry. A document was signed at the end of the visit which envisages the exchange of seeds, saplings, technical information and documentation, as well as mutual visits of specialists to study achievements in the agricultural science and production of the two countries. [Text] [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 12 Aug 78 p 5 AU]

CHINA'S HUA KUO-FENG TO ARRIVE ON VISIT 21 AUG

LD171405Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1346 GMT 17 Aug 78 LD

["Hua Kuo-feng's Visit to Yugoslavia"--TANJUG headline]

[Text] Belgrade--Hua Kuo-feng, chairman of the CCP Central Committee and premier of the State Council of the PRC, will pay an official friendly visit to Yugoslavia from 21 to 29 August at the invitation of Josip Broz Tito, president of the Republic and president of the LCY.

Chi Teng-kuei, member of the Political Bureau of the CCP Central Committee and vice premier of the State Council of the PRC; Chao Tzu-yang, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CCP Central Committee and first secretary of the Szechwan Province Revolutionary Committee; Huang Hua, member of the CCP Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs, and other personalities will arrive in Yugoslavia together with Chairman Hua Kuo-feng.

Importance of Visit Stressed

AU171730Y Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 17 Aug 78 AU

[Cedomir Vuckovic commentary]

[Text] As we have said, on Monday, 21 August, Chinese Chairman Hua Kuo-feng will arrive in Yugoslavia on an official and friendly visit at the invitation of President Tito. Cedomir Vuckovic discusses the importance of this visit:

The development of comprehensive relations between China and Yugoslavia is of great importance both for these two countries and for international relations in general, because this is a question of two independent countries, where each is building socialism according to its specific conditions and in accord with its own experiences. Successful cooperation between China and Yugoslavia is possible because it is based on the principles of equality, noninterference and mutual respect for the specific international position of each. President Tito was the first foreign statesman to visit China after the changes in the highest political leadership there and immediately after the conclusion of the 11th CCP Congress, which was the congress that resulted in important changes in the internal life of this big country. This was also the first meeting at the highest level in the history of relations between Yugoslavia and China.

Chinese Chairman Hua Kuo-feng, too, is the first most eminent personality of China to visit Yugoslavia. These circumstances are very favorably reflected in the entire development of Yugoslav-Chinese relations. Relations between the LCY and the CCP have been normalized in the interim between the two meetings of Tito and Hua Kuo-feng. The Yugoslav experiences in building self-managing socialist relations and Yugoslavia's comprehensive development have become more completely known among the Chinese public than ever before.

During the forthcoming talks, President Tito and Chairman Hua Kuo-feng will certainly devote great attention to the further advancement of bilateral relations, for which conditions are very favorable. This has been proved, among other things, by the past 10-month period. For example, the value of the commodities sold in both directions this year is twice as high as in the preceding year and has amounted to $200 million, while at the same time showing a tendency toward further growth. There is no doubt that China and Yugoslavia can advance their mutual cooperation even further, both in trade in finished products and in the sphere of industrial technology.

China is moving toward rapid development of industry and is continuing its struggle for greater food production. China is devoting increasingly greater attention to the advancement of technological methods in the economy and, for this reason, strives to develop its cooperation with all those whose experiences may be of benefit.

China and Yugoslavia advocate peace and international equality and agreements. Despite the differences in their views on individual international questions, the two countries strive to build their cooperation on the basis of what brings them closer together, because they are equally interested both in advancing their bilateral relations and in developing international cooperation.

Many things have happened in the world since the first meeting between Tito and Hua Kuo-feng: The process of relaxation of international tension has come to a halt and the bloc rivalry has been intensified; pressures on the independent and primarily nonalined countries have increased in Africa simultaneously with certain tendencies toward polarization within the movement of nonalinement, tendencies which are a result of the pressures from the bloc communities. At the same time, it is necessary to call attention to such positive developments as the successful conclusion of the special session of the UN General Assembly on disarmament, which showed that a majority of mankind is against arms and the rivalry of the big powers in this sphere; the stabilization of relations between China and Japan, which contributes toward settling the situation in Asia; as well as the general aspirations of peoples for democratization of international relations.

According to general belief, the visit of Chairman Hua Kuo-feng to Yugoslavia and his second meeting with President Tito hold special international importance because, each in its own way, Yugoslavia and China play roles that are noticed on the international scene: By its activity in the nonalined movement, which unites more than 100 countries, Yugoslavia contributes to the struggle for new, more democratic relations between states; and at the same time, China, as the most populous country, is increasingly more open toward the world. Yugoslavia and China are aware of the fact that the comprehensive advancement of their mutual cooperation will not be achieved at the expense of relations with any other country. On the contrary, their cooperation can only contribute to further confirmation of the principles upon which these relations are based. This is primarily a question of the principles of equality, noninterference and mutual respect.

DOLANC RECEIVES LIBYAN OFFICIAL FOR TALKS 17 AUG

LD171722Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1429 GMT 17 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Stane Dolanc, secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, today received Ahmad Ash-Shahhati, chairman of the International Affairs Committee of the General Congress of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah and secretary general of the Mediterranean Progressive Socialist Organization.

During the conversation, views were exchanged on the situation and trends in the Mediterranean and on bilateral relations between the LCY, the SAWPY and the Libyan People's Congress.

Both sides expressed readiness for further development of bilateral cooperation.

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